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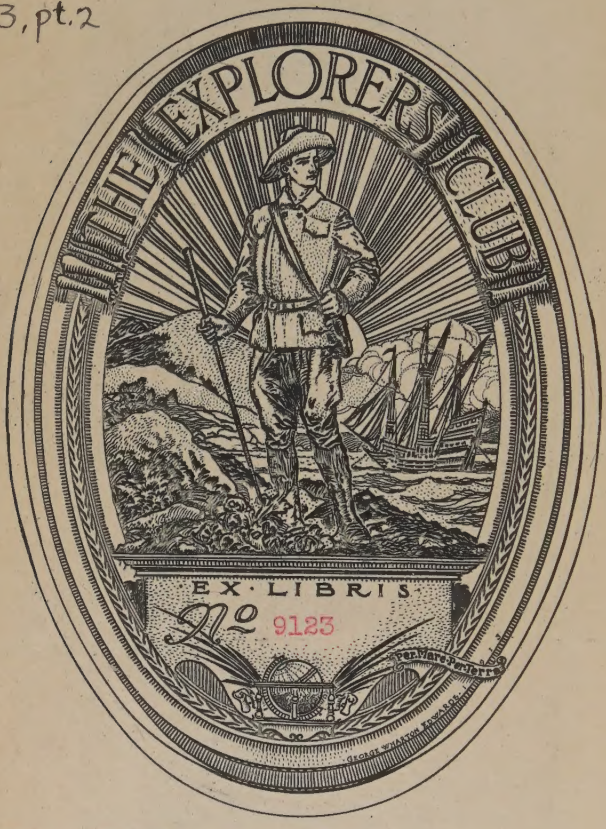

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THE PUBLICATIONS OF THE CHAMPLAIN SOCIETY

XVII

THE PUBLICATIONS OF THE CHAMPLAIN SOCIETY

SELECT BRITISH DOCUMENTS OF THE CANADIAN WAR OF 1812

VOLUME III, PART II

TORONTO
THE CHAMPLAIN SOCIETY

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SELECT BRITISH DOCUMENTS OF THE CANADIAN WAR OF 1812

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EDITED, WITH AN INTRODUCTION BY
WILLIAM WOOD

* * *

IN THREE VOLUMES
VOLUME III, PART II

TORONTO
THE CHAMPLAIN SOCIETY
1928

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P. Secret Service

MISCELLANEOUS DOCUMENTS

A.—MERRITT'S JOURNAL, 1812–1815

JOURNAL OF EVENTS PRINCIPALLY ON THE DETROIT AND NIAGARA FRONTIERS, by Capt. W. H. Merritt. St. Catherines, C. W., 1863.

PREFACE.

The committee of the Historical Society of B. N. A. decided at their meeting of November 6, to publish some of the documents in their possession.

From among a variety of papers of great historical interest they have selected the following Military Journal of events in the War of 1812–13 and 14 which was kept by the late Hon. W. H. Merritt, M.L.C., one of the original founders of this society.

In performing this duty the committee are aware that they have undertaken a grave responsibility, but at the same time they have endeavored to discharge it with fidelity.

It may be remarked that the journal, subsequent to the battle of Lundy's Lane, was written at a distance from the seat of action, and while Mr. Merritt was a prisoner of war he had not the advantage of personal observation. The subject, however, was one which never lost its interest; and the incidents described by Mr. Merritt are given in accordance with the statements of persons direct from the scene of the several occurrences.

INTRODUCTION.

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NEWS OF WAR—CONCENTRATION ON FRONTIER, ETC.

We received intelligence of the declaration of war by the United States on Saturday, the 27th. of June, 1812, from a messenger sent by the late John Jacob Astor to Thomas Clark, Esq., of Niagara Falls. An express was immediately sent to the President, General Brock, who was at York, (now Toronto) the seat of Government. The news spread over the country like lightning, and produced an instantaneous alarm. We expected an immediate attack from the United States forces, who, we believed, had long been prepared for war.

The President, Brigadier General Brock, who is justly described as the saviour of Canada, was, of all men, the best adapted for command at this juncture. He perfectly understood human nature, and the peculiar disposition of the Militia. He was active, brave, vigilant, and determined. He had a peculiar faculty of attaching all parties and people to his person: in short, he infused the most unbounded confidence in all ranks and descriptions of men under his command. General Brock arrived at Fort George on the 28th. The Flank Volunteer companies and corps were assembled and marched to the line in the interim, with the greatest despatch. The 1st. 4th. and 5th. local Militia, and 2d. York, were at Queenston and Niagara, with the Artillery —the 2d. and 3d. local Militia at Chippewa and Fort Erie— the Dragoons detatched to the different Posts. General Brock communicated with the U. States people (by a flag of truce,) who had not yet been officially informed of the declaration of war. Our batteries, which had been prepared with the greatest diligence, he intended, at two different times, to open against Fort Niagara; which would have been a

most valuable and easy conquest, as it was totally defenceless, and a small garrison in it. He was advised, at present, to desist; shortly after received an order which confirmed it, from Sir George Prevost, the Commander in Chief, to act solely on the defensive, though much against his will and better judgment. This was conceived, by the Commander in Chief, to be a party war. He was fearful offensive operations would unite the enemy, without which they would be unable to carry on the war. Experience has fully proved the fallacy of those ideas.

NUMBER AND POSITION OF FORCES ON THE NIAGARA AND DETROIT FRONTIERS.

It will be necessary here to take a summary view of the situation of this country, number of troops, and means of defence. Heretofore, we had merely the name of being taxed, consequently, there was very little money in the treasury; to remedy which, a few moneyed men formed themselves into a committee under the sanction of Government, called the British Niagara Association, and issued paper money for prompt payment of the troops, and for other purposes. The number of regular troops in the upper country consisted of part of the 49th. and 41st. regiments, and a few artillerists, in all, less than one thousand men, which garrisoned York, Ft. George, Chippewa, Fort Erie, Amherstburgh, Sandwich, and St. Josephs, covering an extent of nearly fifteen hundred miles. The Militia of the country were in tolerable order, one-third of each regiment was formed into two flank companies, who volunteered their services; of course, they were composed of the most active and zealous young men in the country. There were likewise a company of Militia Artillery, R. A. Drivers, and a troop of Cavalry, in the Niagara District, in all, something short of a thousand men; which, with the Indians, were all the hopes of the country at this alarming crisis. The most sanguine friends

expected to see us overwhelmed by the enemy in a very short time, and this idea was industriously infused by every lukewarm individual, and it was our misfortune to have a few of them, although perhaps not more than any other country. The loyalists exerted themselves with a vigor and zeal that will ever be gratefully remembered; the happy effects of which, together with the wise administration of our Commander, were soon perceived. There appeared a perfect unity of all parties: the only feeling was a fixed determination of defending the country to the last extremity.

Brigadier General Brock made a most judicious choice of his staff. Capt. Clegg, of the 49th regiment, was his military, and Lieut. Col. Nichol and McDonald were his Provincial Aid-de-Camps; William Claus, Esq. was appointed Colonel of Militia; Major Thomas Merritt of Militia Dragoons, of which there were to have been a squadron in the Niagara District, a part of Capt. Burton's troop at York was to act under his command—only one troop, however, was allowed, owing to the jealousy of the Commanders of Militia regiments, who were losing their best men, and other causes. Capt. Swazey raised a troop of Drivers, and procured a hundred horses for Government at fifteen pence per diem. He deserves the greatest credit for his indefatigable exertions. Mr. Wilcox, overawed by the vigilance of the President, made him a tender of his press and services —Marakle and many of his adherents followed his example, which was declined, at the same time they were given to understand that silence was the only means of saving them a journey to Quebec.

From this period to the 21st. of July nothing material occurred on the Frontier. The flank companies and all corps took a pride in doing their duty, which was very severe, as we were in momentary expectation of an attack. Patrols were kept up with little intermission along the whole line from Fort George to Fort Erie. Those off duty, were on

fatigue, notwithstanding which they improved rapidly in their discipline. Batteries were erected on every eligible position on the lines. The greatest possible exertions were making for a vigorous resistance, under the eye of our Commander, who was continually on the move, visiting every post.

CHAPTER I.

HOSTILITIES COMMENCED AT AMHERSTBURGH—INDIANS MUSTERED.

An express was despatched to Col. St. George, Inspecting Field Officer of Militia, who commanded at Amherstburgh, (this was afterwards styled the right division,) and to Capt. Roberts, commanding at St. Josephs, with orders to commence offensive operations. Shortly after the declaration of war Capt. Rochelle boarded and took possession of a United States schooner, with thirty soldiers and a quantity of baggage on board, near Amherstburgh, with only five men in his boat. The States people were completely driven into a surrender, thinking themselves within range of the Fort. This event, by giving information of the enemy's design, was of the greatest importance. Capt. Muir of the 41st. was preparing to cross the river and endeavor by every means in his power to retard the progress of the enemy, who were within ten day's march, with an army, magnified by report to eight thousand men. This is a most clear and unquestionable proof of the designs of the United States Government. The army above mentioned, raised three months before war was declared, was under the eye and command of Major General Hull, Governor of the Michigan Territory. These were to have been at Detroit by the time their plans were matured, and on the first intimation of war, to march over and take possession of Amherstburgh, and that before we possibly could have been prepared to receive them, pushed through the country to Burlington

Heights or Fort George, and thus accomplish their own measures. Happily their tardy movements frustrated these designs, and turned their mighty preparations to their greater discomfiture; as counter orders arrived to act only on the defensive, and protect our own frontier, before the St. George detachment left. The order was, fortunately, not extended to Capt. Roberts; who, shortly after, or about the time Gen. Hull invaded Canada, took possession of Michillimackinac, without the loss of a man. This acquisition, with the noble motives by which Tecumseh was actuated, secured us the friendship of all the western Indians.

About the beginning of July, the celebrated and magnanimous Chief Tecumseh, arrived at Amherstburgh, with about one hundred and fifty Indians of the Shawnee Tribe; and by his singular tact and address, soon gained over the Wyandotts, which, with some others arriving, made a force of between five and six hundred. Self preservation is alone a sufficient plea for our having recourse to the assistance of those warriors. The weaker and invaded party is perfectly justifiable in resorting to every means in their power for defence. The natives had commenced hostilities against the whites some time since, and certainly every candid and unbiassed person must say they had sufficient reasons for so doing, by the settlers unwarrantable encroachments on their lands and property. Every friend of humanity must deprecate the savage mode of warfare: to alleviate and restrain which, as much as possible, a grand council of war was held at Amherstburgh, where their Chiefs solemnly promised to abolish the shocking practice of scalping, likewise to save all prisoners that should fall into their possession.

Part of the Grenadier and battalion companies being sent up, the regular forces of the right division numbered three hundred men. Nearly all the Militia were out, many of whom were deficient in arms, not more than three hundred were in the Fort, the remainder had retired to their homes.

Capt. Muir, a most active and enterprising officer, was stationed at Sandwich, with a company of the 41st., and a detachment of Militia, with which force he wished to make a defence, and if beaten, retire to Amherstburgh. He received an order from Col. St. George to retire on the first approach of the enemy, by which means General Hull and his army of twenty-five hundred men were allowed to land on our soil, without a solitary shot to celebrate the event. The first act of this General was to issue a proclamation, calling upon the people to throw off their allegiance, threatening all those found fighting by the side of a native with extermination. To carry his threats into execution, he said he had four thousand men, which were only the vanguard of a much greater force. With the cowardly and disaffected it had some weight, but only stimulated the brave and loyal inhabitants to a more determined resistance. On the enemies landing, on the 11th. of July, our advance posts were withdrawn to the river Canard, within three miles of Amherstburgh, by which means the enemy had a communication open with the whole western district. The Fort could only communicate by water, or through a wilderness, to Long Point or Fort George. Col. St. George was severely censured by the country for retiring without a shot before the enemy. He likewise lost the confidence of his detachment by his irresolute conduct. Many skirmishes took place at the Canard, in which we were always successful. In one, thirty Indians drove one hundred and fifty of the invaders several miles—during the contest an Indian was killed and scalped by a United States Captain, who showed it in camp as a matter of exultation—the same officer was killed and scalped at Brownstown shortly after, for the Indians brought in the body, called a Grand Council, and produced it, retracting all former promises, and denouncing vengeance against those enemies to whom the continuation of this horrid practice should be ascribed, as they certainly com-

menced it. Two sentinels of the 41st. in one of those skirmishes stood to their posts till one was killed, having received four wounds ; the other taken, after receiving three. A plundering party of the enemy were sent to Beldoon, a settlement of Lord Selkirk's, brought away several hundred Merino sheep, and every article they could get hold of : they were likewise sent up the river Thames to Dolson's, and McGregor's mill, and carried away a quantity of flour, &c. Mr. Watson, a traitor, who had left this country, penetrated as far as Delaware Town, distributing proclamations and endeavouring to incite the inhabitants to insurrection.

LIGHT DRAGOONS SENT TO DETROIT IN ADVANCE OF THE GOVERNOR, GENERAL BROCK.

Hearing of Watson's conduct, on the 28th. of July, I was sent up with a small detachment of Dragoons to take him if possible, and establish a communication with Col. Proctor, who had a short time since superseded Col. St. George. We got intelligence of the party, but he made off half an hour before we arrived. Made Allen and two more of his clan prisoners ; had the mortification to find some people disaffected ; returned with my prisoners to Fort George ; met Capt. Chambers at Burford, with fifty of the 41st. on his way to Oxford, where our advance was to be kept. The enemy were expected on this route daily. General Brock was on his way to York at the time, I overtook him with a boat on the lake. Hearing of the very critical situation of the right, and knowing the importance of checking the enemy in time, he formed the resolution of attacking them in person, and driving them out of the country. I was sent back with twenty-eight men to join Chambers ; I distributed proclamations to counteract the effects of Hull's, and ordered the Long Point Militia, under Col. Talbot, to join Capt. Chambers : the most of whom on their march refused to serve under him, from personal dislike, as they alleged, to

the individual, and returned to Dover, the same place General Brock had ordered the boats and men from the frontier to rendezvous at. The York flank companies and Capt. Robertson's rifle corps marched from thence by land; likewise fifteen of Capt. Button's Dragoons to join me. I was purposing to go to Delaware with Major Chambers, on a scout, when he received intelligence of the Long Point Militia. We were immediately marched back to chastise those refractory gentlemen, and bring them to a sense of their duty. Most of the Oxford Militia volunteered on the occasion; on our arrival at Burford a report was industriously spread of a party of United States Dragoons being in the neighborhood. After a ride of nearly sixty miles, found there had not been a man in the District, although a fellow made an affidavit he had seen them. On the 8th. of August, Gen. Brock and Staff arrived at Dover, the different detachments arriving the same night from Fort Erie with the boats for the expedition. His first step was to send for the ringleader of the last meeting, and send him, Squire Beamer, to York; on the 9th. he reviewed the Militia, and addressed them in a very pathetic and encouraging manner, commenting on the evil of having any disaffected characters among us, on whom he threw the reproach of the late disturbance; praised them for their alacrity in coming forward so nobly at this crisis, said he placed the most unlimited confidence in their loyalty and courage, expressed his determination of proceeding to Amherstburgh and not returning till the enemy were driven from the country, and desired all these willing to follow him to volunteer their services. This short harrangue had the desired effect, every man volunteered. Unfortunately the boats could not carry more than four hundred men; on hearing which, he told the officers to select three hundred and fifty of the best men, which, with the fifty regulars, would be more than he wanted. That force was marched down, embarked the very same night, and arrived at Amherst-

burgh the 14th, Friday evening. This small force, with the General, gave new life to the worn out troops, who had shortly before been beaten at Maguagua; which, added to their excessive fatigue, served to depress their spirits. In the beginning of the month the Indians surprised and defeated a body of the enemy at Brown's Town, opposite Amherstburgh, and took an Express giving an account of their destination, saying they would be in Detroit the ensuing week. A detachment of regulars and Indians under Col. Muir, was defeated shortly after, by a superior force, with but little loss—the Indians behind bravely covering the retreat, and maintaining the unequal action for a length of time. Capt. Muir and Tecumseh were both wounded—our defeat was owing to Col. Muir changing his position on the eve of action—from being covered, our men were exposed in an open ground. The United States forces derived no advantage whatever from their victory.

THE GOVERNOR ARRIVES OPPOSITE DETROIT, MAKES HIS PREPARATIONS, AND TAKES THE PLACE.

On the arrival of General Brock the enemy evacuated Sandwich; on hearing it he assembled the Militia, and told them that the pusillanimous conduct of the enemy who abandoned their posts at the name of a reinforcement, made him desirous of removing the miseries of war to their own shores, and take them before they had time to reflect. They were all eager to follow when and where he liked. The enemy retired with a great quantity of plunder. Private property was very little respected; even one or two houses were burned, which they said was necessary for the defence of their works. On Saturday he marched up to Sandwich; erected two batteries opposite Detroit; sent over a flag of truce demanding the surrender of the fort, magnifying our force; saying that motives of humanity, and to save the unnecessary effusion of blood alone induced us to make the

demand, fearing the savages could not be restrained after taking forcible possession, &c. As was expected, Gen. Hull sent for answer that he would defend while an officer was left to draw a sword ; on receiving which, to let him know our threats were not idle, the batteries, which were just finished, were opened on the fort and town. A warm and well directed fire was returned during the day, but little effect on either side was made. The boats and men arriving in the evening, orders were issued for embarking on the following morning at 5 o'clock.

In council of war that was called, only Nichol and McDonald Provincial aid-de-camps, approved of the attack. At 5 o'clock on Sunday, the 16th of August, the batteries were again opened ; at the same time, the Indians, to the number of seven or eight hundred, under Col. Elliott and Tecumseh, landed at Spring Wells, two miles below Detroit, in a commanding position, entered the wood, and went in rear of the fort. Tecumseh extended his men, and marched them three times through an opening, in full view of the garrison, which induced them to believe there were at least two or three thousand Indians. The regulars and militia crossing shortly after, formed in open sections, and marched direct for the fort with the intention of gaining a ravine within two hundred yards of it, which would completely shelter them till prepared for the attack.

Although the enemy had two twenty-four pounders, double-charged, in a position that would rake the road every shot, our troops were allowed to march up, file off to the left, and cover themselves. A communication was immediately opened on our left with the Indians, by means of Capt. Robertson's Rifle Company, (and two or three prisoners taken,) by which means the place was completely invested on all sides, the men were waiting to recover breath for the assault which was to have been on all parts at the same instant, when a white flag was unexpectedly hoisted in the

fort. Gen. Brock sent an aid-de-camp to inquire the meaning of it; if to surrender, it must be done unconditionally and instantaneously, or the assault would be made in five minutes. The message having been so bold and decisive, the terms were agreed to, signed, and garrison taken possession of by our troops in thirty minutes.

Many causes combined to induce him to surrender so precipitately. First, he could not place the least confidence in his troops from their former conduct. His own officers sent to reconnoitre magnified our force to very great numbers, thinking them all regulars; although we had but three hundred and fifty regulars and four hundred and thirty militia, the vigorous measures of Gen. Brock led to a surrender.

The garrison was crowded with troops, which after our gaining the ravine, were of no manner of use in repelling the assault; would only be in each other's way and increase the carnage. To heighten the confusion, the women of the town, for safety, were allowed to enter the garrison. The savages were another powerful motive; had they succeeded, it would have been impossible to restrain them. Our general had got the range of the fort. Every shot, from their being so much crowded, had effect. Where Hull showed unpardonable neglect, was allowing our troops to land and choose their position, when one-half of his troops ought to have annihilated them. Three hundred men would have been sufficient to defend the garrison; the remaining two thousand and two hundred men were disposable.

As my detachment could not embark from Dover, it was sent by land to Delaware again to keep up the communication with the Western District. After an unnecessary delay at this place, were allowed to proceed on by Col. Talbot, (under whose command I then was,) to Sandwich, where we arrived the day after the fall of Detroit, much chagrined at not being up in time.

It is easy to imagine the joyful and happy effects this

unexpected conquest had on the minds of the people. To see this army that had so recently been the terror of the country, marching down, prisoners to so unequal a force. On the arrival of the vessels, the State's people at Buffalo ran down to the shores to welcome their arrival. They imagined it was Gen. Hull with the garrison of Amherstburgh. Nothing could exceed their despondency at seeing them landed on our shores, and being informed of the event. Their only consolation was in reviling their unfortunate general, whom they accused of *Bribery* and *Cowardice*. They had reason to censure him for the latter, but more for mismanagement.

Thus fell the whole territory of Michigan, twenty-five hundred men, and an immense quantity of stores, by the prompt and vigorous measures of Gen. Brock. His presence being no longer required, next day removed to Amherstburgh, and returned in a birch canoe immediately for the Niagara Frontier, which was threatened by Gen. Van Rensselaer. He embarked for Kingston and returned to Fort George without a moment's delay. The management of everything at Detroit was left to Col. Proctor.

Gen. Hull and the regulars were sent to Quebec; the militia and volunteers were parolled and sent home, which measure at the time was considered politic. Were those men sent to Quebec and detained till regularly exchanged, it would have been the means of deterring others from turning out. Many of those fellows were base enough to return before exchanged, in the ensuing campaign.

CHAPTER II.

MILITIA RETURN TO NIAGARA, FOLLOWED BY LIGHT DRAGOONS.

On the 20th. the militia returned to the Niagara Frontier, escorting the prisoners. My men were detained till the

7th of September, collecting stores, flour, &c., about the country. Arriving at Fort George on the 15th, we found the enemy had collected a large force at Lewiston, N. Y., and Black Rock. It was obvious from their movements they meditated an attack. It was impossible to ascertain the point, consequently we were obliged to extend our force along the whole line, which made the duty excessively severe; patrols moving continually from Niagara to Queenston, and from Chippewa, with little intermission, to Fort Erie. York Flank Companies were stationed at Field's Point. Two Flank companies 49th, and three companies of the 5th Lincoln and 2d York, at and near Queenston; the remainder at Fort George and above Chippewa. Batteries were thrown up at every mile or two from Fort George to Queenston, where a formidable one was erected half way up the mountain; at Scotts', left of Queenston and at Durham's.

At Chippewa our only fortification was an old irreparable block house. At Fort Erie, the works were just begun, and for the want of means were left unfinished; two or three batteries were erected opposite Black Rock on a rising ground. Part of the 49th regiment arrived while we were at Detroit, say three hundred and fifty men. Major Armaud commanded at Fort Erie.

On the night of the 9th of October, the United States people succeeded in cutting out two of our schooners, the "Caledonia" and "Detroit," which had conveyed some prisoners from Detroit the preceeding day. A Capt. C., paymaster 4th regiment, and who was sent over on his parole, gave information of their defenceless state.

Col. McCoomb and Chapin, with three or four hundred men, surprised, and after a short resistance, took possession of them. The "Detroit" grounded on Squaw Island. The enemy abandoned her, but we could not possibly get her off. After Lieut. Dantford 49th having made an unsuccessful attempt, Cornet Pell, Major of Niagara Light Dragoons,

made an attempt with seven or eight men; he gained the vessel, but the rapidity of the stream drove the boat to her stern, which exposed him to the fire of several hundred muskets within one hundred yards of Squaw Island: he in the act of jumping in the cabin window was shot in the forehead. The boat moved off; nearly every man was wounded before they reached our shore. The Major received three wounds; the first proved fatal. This rash and fruitless attempt deprived the country of a gallant and promising young officer. Gen. Brock arrived just as the enemy had fired the schooner, gave the officers a severe reprimand for not keeping a better lookout, and returned. Capt. Rolett and Lieut. Kerr, Royal Newfoundland Regiment, were taken in the schooners.

This petty affair highly elated the enemy; and being the first advantage gained during the war, in a measure hastened and was the means of their discomfiture at Queenston; as Gen. Van Rensselaer says in his dispatch there was no restraining the men. From this till the 13th. small parties of the enemy were continually firing over the river at any person seen moving. A militia sentry was killed by this means on Queenston Heights a few days before. Capt. Dennis, 49th Grenadiers, commanded at Queenston; from the numbers on the opposite shore, he was confident of an attack. Beacons were raised on the line to communicate with Fort George in a few minutes. At 3 o'clock, A. M., on the 13th of October, the enemy launched a number of boats, and embarked at the old Ferry House. The sentinels gave the alarm without challenging, the guard opened a spirited fire, and was shortly supported by the grenadier company 49th, and part of two companies of militia, and Lieut. Ball, Militia Artillery, with two six pounders, who disputed their landing with the greatest obstinacy. The United States forces at this period deserve credit for their perseverance; although many of their men were slaughtered and one boat

destroyed, they effected a landing on their left under cover of the bank, ascended a point of the mountain, and gained the summit unobserved, to the number of five hundred men. This post was guarded by Capt. Williams, 49th light company, and one of the militia, who seeing their comrades so warmly engaged below, ran down to their assistance without leaving a guard at this invaluable position. Owing to the confusion, the beacons were not lighted. A dragoon gave the alarm at Fort George. Gen. Brock galloped up to the scene of action followed by his aid-de camps ; on his arrival the day began to break. Observing our shells falling short of the opposite shore, he rode up to the battery and ordered longer fuses. By this time Capt. Dennis had repulsed the enemy at all points below, killed a great number and made one hundred and fifty prisoners. All imagined the action was over, when the enemy were observed on the mountain within fifty yards of the battery. An order was given to retreat, our men abandoned the battery, and escaped down the mountain. Gen. Brock was assembling the grenadiers with an intention of charging the enemy and retaking the battery, when a fatal shot pierced his breast ; he articulated, " *Push on my boys* ! " and immediately expired. Lieut. Col. McDonald, his provincial aid-de camp, and Capt. Williams, being joined by a few of the York Militia, gained the heights, although exposed to a galling cross-fire. At the same time a few militia men under Lieut. Robinson, attacked them on the Chippewa Road. The enemy thinking that Gen. Brock had rallied his forces, and was making a joint attack upon them, retired to the brow of the hill ; and was on the point of leaving it, when observing some confusion among our men, occasioned by the loss of Lieut. Col. McDonald and Capt. Williams, (the former, after having his horse shot under him, was mortally wounded,) returned to the attack, and drove our small party back with loss. After the enemy gained the mountain, Capt. Dennis was under the necessity of leaving his post

under the hill, which enabled the enemy to land without opposition. Our detachment withdrew after bringing the wounded to Durhams, where they collected the stragglers and awaited the reinforcements from Fort George and Niagara. They were soon joined by the detachment 41st and Flank companies of militia, who came double-quick march all the way.

For young soldiers, we had the most dismal prospects before us. The enemy were magnified to five thousand men, on a excellent position, and continually crossing the river without our being able to annoy them, the wounded meeting us from the field, Col. McDonald's stragglers coming in all mud and wet, very much fatigued ; and lastly, the loss of Gen. Brock ; he was said to be only wounded ; too many were sensible of his death, which served to reduce them almost to despair. In him we lost a host. Such implicit confidence was placed in his skill, bravery, and good judgment by all under his command, that led by him they were certain of success. To revenge his death, and make a determined effort to dislodge the enemy was the general wish and voice, although many thought it hopeless.

ENGAGEMENT AND FINAL EXPULSION OF THE ENEMY.

Gen. Sheaffe arriving assumed the command. Capt. Holcroft, of the Artillery, with a six pounder, advanced to Scott's battery with a company of militia to cover him. Morton, with about seventy Indians advanced to the mountain, drove in their flanking parties which were three times his number, and attacked their main body, which obliged him to retire a short distance with some loss. His advancing in this spirited manner was the means of preventing the enemy's sending out scouting parties, and enabled the main body of our troops to ascend the mountain unmolested. Gen. Sheaffe made an oblique movement to the right, gained the mountain in rear of the Indians, marched

past Chisholms, and formed in Elijah Phelps' fields on Chippewa Road, where we awaited the arrival of Col. Clark with militia, and Capt. Bullock, with 41st, who had been ordered down from that post on the arrival of the former. The line was formed ; Indians on left by side of the mountain ; 41st Lt. Company left of the line ; militia next ; 49th in centre ; militia again on the right ; 49th Grenadiers led left Companies, the whole forming a regular line from the brow of the mountain to the Chippewa Road. Capt. Hall's company composed the reserve. Capt. Bullock being rather tardy in his operations, the line was ordered to advance a few minutes before he arrived. The States troops had possession of the wood, were likewise drawn up behind a fence, in all nearly a thousand men, greater part militia, with one field piece ; to oppose which, we had nearly seven hundred men, mostly militia ; likewise a bad position, having to march up and dislodge them from the wood and fence, without any cover, and suspecting them to have four times our force. To counterbalance those evils, our men were under better discipline ; were fighting in defence of their lives and property : and to stimulate their courage, knew the issue of this action, though trifling, would decide the fate of the Upper Country.

Our first volley threw the enemy into confusion ; we pressed on without further giving them time to recover, and dislodged them from the fence, where they made a vigorous but short resistance. At this moment Capt. Bullock arrived on our right, and opened a sharp fire on their left. The enemy broke in every direction, and ran down the mountain in the greatest possible confusion. Many in their panic threw themselves into the river in the hopes of reaching the opposite shore. Numbers in the attempt found a watery grave. The loss in this action to the United States forces was, according to Gen. Van Rensselaer's account, fifteen hundred men. Nine hundred and odd prisoners fell into

our hands. The militia, as usual, were paroled and sent back to their families ; the regulars to Quebec.

A cannonading was continued during the greater part of the day, between the two forts and batteries at Niagara with little effect. They burned the Court House early in the day. The activity of the inhabitants prevented the destruction of the town.

Capt. Holcroft's conduct was conspicuous during the action ; he advanced to Capt. Hamilton's stone fence with his company, and kept up a constant fire on their boats during the action, although exposed to the fire of the enemies' long guns from Fort Grey or Grey's Battery. Every person did his duty, and is equally entitled to credit, but I cannot forbear mentioning the exemplary conduct of Capt. Samuel Hatt. On the first assembling of the militia, he came forward in the subordinate situation of a Captain, although one of the first and richest men in the country, and showed a most laudable example to his countrymen by participating with them in the dangers, and sharing the fatigues of the campaign.

It would be impossible to describe the enthusiastic joy of our young soldiers at the moment of victory ; to enter the action under an impression, if successful, of being killed or wounded, and in fifteen minutes to have all the enemy in our possession that were not killed, with the loss of only fifteen or sixteen of our comrades, was a most happy and agreeable disappointment.

In a few moments after this excess of joy was turned to the deepest and most sincere sorrow, in reflecting on the irreparable loss we had sustained in the person of our much lamented general. The victory was acknowledged to be far too dearly won ; his remains were taken to Niagara, and on the 5th were interred in the Cavalier Bastion at Fort George, together with his aid-de-camp Lieut. Col. McDonald, who expired the day after the action ; the two coffins were taken

from the Government House, at 11 o'clock A. M., and exhibited one of the most grand and solemn processions ever witnessed in Canada. The States troops, to their honor be it said, fired a salute on the occasion.

I wish here to pause and take a cursory view of the country on the demise of Gen. Brock. Through his indefatigable perseverance and judicious management our small means were exerted to their utmost. The militia of the country were harrassed as little as circumstances would permit. A deputy Commissary General arrived. Paper money was issued through a proper channel. By means of the lake, of which we had the entire command, we were enabled to transport our troops from the different posts with little expense and the greatest facility ; and had not the insidious policy of acting on the defensive been adopted by the Commander-in-Chief, every military post on both lakes would have been destroyed long ere this.

The Michigan Territory was in our hands. A great number of the Western Indians had re-inforced Col. Proctor, who was secure from any attack at that time. The enemy had a very small force at Sackett's Harbor, and below Kingston. The only part we were seriously mennaced on was the Niagara Frontier, which the late action removed for some time. The Six Nations of Indians at the Grand River were very backward ; in short, would not take a part until after the capture of Detroit. A few marched down after the place was taken with an intention of co-operating with the army, and some with Capt. Norton before the attack. They all appeared at the time very zealous, and we had hopes from their late conduct of their affording every assistance in future.

The U. States' people *applied* and *obtained* an unlimited armistice the day after the action. Gen. Sheaffe did not take possession of Fort Niagara, although the enemy had nearly abandoned it on the 13th ; each offer to give the other thirty hours notice before hostilities were to commence ; this only

to extend to the Frontiers, by which means the enemy were allowed to repair their works unmolested; collect their forces at any point they chose and attack us in any other quarter; to guard against which, the whole militia of the country were called out en masse. They obeyed cheerfully, but it was of short duration. Knowing their property was going to destruction from their absence at this season of the year, and not obtaining *passes* for any short time to see to it, most of them retired of their own accord.

In short, this was the most ruinous policy that ever was or could be adopted for the country. The men seeing no prospect of an invasion, and not knowing how long the armistice would continue, try, very naturally for them, to judge for themselves. The United States forces, profiting by our blunder, repaired their works, and made their arrangements for another attack in perfect security, while we were undergoing the same routine of duty as formerly, and dreading the hour the armistice was to end, as nearly all the militia, excepting the flank companies were absent.

In the latter end of November we were notified at Fort Erie that hostilities would recommence at the appointed time. As an attack was immediately expected, all was bustle and confusion. The militia were again ordered out en masse, and the usual activity again prevailing for a vigorous defence. Not to appear as unprepared as we were, a general cannonading was to take place along the line. It was continued without intermission during the day between Fort George and Niagara with very little effect on either side. The United States forces endeavored again to fire the town with hot shot, but were disappointed by the activity of the inhabitants. Many houses were injured. A tannery and brewery were burned near the river. Lieut. Col. Bishop. Inspecting Field Officer Militia, arrived the preceeding month; was appointed to command of the right of the line from Chippewa.

On the evening of the 28th of November, the enemy landed at Fort Erie, on Frenchman's Creek, with about three hundred and fifty men, infantry and sailors, under Capt. King ; surprised and made most of our guard prisoners, and after a short but spirited skirmish, succeeded in capturing our batteries ; spiked the guns, &c. Owing to the unavoidable confusion in repelling a night attack from our scattered forces, the militia retired from Frenchman's Creek, leaving a few boats there unguarded. On the morning of the 29th, Major Armaud marched out of Fort Erie, made Capt. King and thirty-nine men prisoners ; the remainder had marched down to Frenchman's Creek, and recrossed in the boats we left unguarded. We had two or three officers badly wounded, and lost a few men in this nocturnal visit. Lieut. King, Royal Artillery remained at his gun till mortally wounded and made prisoner ; fired her once or twice after every man had left her.

The plan of the attack was well arranged by the enemy, and as far as Capt. King, aid de camp, to Gen. Smith was concerned, most ably and nobly executed. He volunteered to land, capture the batteries and keep his position till the rest of the army followed. After accomplishing it, and sending back the boats, by some mismanagement, they were detained, and he left to his fate. On hearing of the attack, Col. Bishopp repaired to the scene with the militia from Chippewa ; a part arriving at Frenchman's Creek at the break of day in time to repel a few boats under Col. Winder, who were coming to support their small party. They retired on the first volley. Gen. Smith in imitation of Gen. Hull, had sent over proclamations offering large rewards for horses and Indian accoutrements, (not saying at once scalps,) and publicly giving out his intentions of conquering the country ; the greatest activity prevailed in remounting and getting the guns in order for a better reception than the last.

On the morning of the 30th, the United States Army

was collected on the opposite shore, and embarked in their boats to the number of four thousand men. A flag was sent over to demand the surrender of Fort Erie, stating their force, and saying resistance would be useless. By this time we had four guns ready and six or seven hundred men prepared and willing to dispute their landing. Col. Bishopp returned a very polite message, saying he should have the honor of taking it by force of arms, not by negotiating. Before the flag reached their own shore, the boats retired under Squaw Island. A too scrupulous respect for the flag prevented our firing on them.

At 2 A. M. on the 2d of December, Gen. Smith again embarked his force with an intention of making an attempt before closing the campaign, fortunately for us, Col. Nicholl happened to be going the rounds, mistaking the hour, ordered the revielle to be sounded, on hearing which, Gen. Smith imagined we were on the alert and ready to receive him, quietly disembarked, and gave up the idea of taking Canada this year. Gen. Sheaffe would have abandoned Fort Erie, and made a stand at Chippewa had not Col. Bishopp and all his officers remonstrated warmly against it. Had the enemy gained possession of Fort Erie at this period it would have been impossible, with our small force to have dislodged them. Our duty was excessively severe, cold weather, and lying on our arms every night, being in constant expectation of attack till Christmas.

Seeing no disposition of an attack, the militia were mostly all sent home. The flank companies term of service expiring were dismissed with the greater part of Capt. Hamilton's Dragoons ; a short respite were allowed them to indulge the pleasing satisfaction of having cheerfully done their duty in defence of their country.

Gen. Proctor hearing of the approach of the enemy, sent Capt. Muir with a few regulars and a body of Indians to attack Fort Wayne, on the Miami River. On their arrival

near the place his scouts fell in with Gen. Winchester's camp. His force being too small to make an attack, he made a precipitate retreat, destroying all his amunition, &c., &c. Gen. Winchester taking courage at his retiring, moved on to the Rapids; and after Gen. Harrison arriving proceeded on to the River Raisin, after repelling a few militia and Indians, who defended themselves in the most gallant manner, and stockaded himself in a very advantageous position. Gen. Proctor left Amherstburgh; advanced quietly and attacked them at 3 A.M. on the 22nd of February. They defended themselves with great gallantry until their general was taken, and five hundred killed and wounded; when the remaining six hundred surrendered under Col. Lewis, and were sent to Fort George, and parolled to their own country, excepting Gen. Winchester, Col. Lewis, Major Madison, and a few others.

I regret to say that some unavoidable cruelty occurred after this action. Our army fearing the approach of Gen. Harrison, retreated immediately to Amherstburgh. Some of the wounded were left in the house near the action. The Indians getting drunk, most inhumanly and brutally massacred them in cold blood; although the officers of the department exerted themselves in an extraordinary manner to prevent it. This circumstance has been very much exaggerated by the enemy; but a very few suffered, and those from being unable to proceed. This is the first instance, and I am shocked to relate it of deliberate murder by our Indians. The only thing that will in the least extenuate it, is the conduct of some of the Kentucky riflemen, who were nearly as savage as the natives. In this action an officer endeavored to murder Capt. Caldwell, after he had preserved him from the Indians. This was the last effort of the enemy on our right. Gen. Harrison retired up the Miami, and built Fort Meigs.

Hitherto we had the undisputed possession of the lakes and remained in the most supine security not dreaming of a rival on that element; but we may observe as a general

maxim, the greater the power, the less vigor and energy displayed. Our navy was placed under the command of Capt. Earl on Lake Ontario, and very much neglected. The enemy observing the advantages we derived from it, under the command of a most vigilant officer Commodore Chancey; built a new vessel, and refitted the small craft with the greater assiduity. In the latter end of November they appeared off, and attacked the Royal George in the harbor of Kingston; owing to the lateness of the season they dreamed of no adversary from their superiority.

Thus ends the campaign of 1812, most fortunate and glorious for our arms, and most destructive to those of the enemy; our own mismanagement or blunders turned out to our ultimate advantage. Col. St. George's ill behavior at Sandwich was the cause of Gen. Brock going up in person, consequently the means of taking the army which otherwise would certainly have the upper country. Sir George Prevost was on the point of withdrawing the troops to Kingston, thinking it impossible to defend so large a frontier. At Queenston, had we repelled them in the morning their army would not have been captured later in the day; and they probably would have succeeded in the last attack, as our force was so very weak. We had two regular artillery officers and part of a company to oppose three or four regiments of the enemy. Our inferiority of force was sensibly felt.

The greatest misfortune we experienced was in deaths. A very great number of the militia owing to the hard service, change of diet, &c., &c., were carried off very suddenly. We had long to regret the loss of Col. Butler, 4th regiment, Lincoln Militia, and his brother, who died November.

During this quiet interval, every preparation was making for the next campaign, our small means would admit of. The Commander-in Chief visited the frontier, and authorized the raising of one or two regiments of militia, to be incorporated to serve during the war, under martial law.

The former was given to me ; the latter to Capt. Swazy, who for his zeal and long services justly deserved it. A few captains got their complement ; the forces of militia, drivers, and dragoons were completed by the 25th of March. Capt. C. artillery some time after ; my quota was completed in a fortnight after receiving my recruiting orders, although I had to encounter many jealousies and difficulties. Were all excellent men, but badly mounted and appointed. The President, Gen. Sheaffe, removed his headquarters to York. Gen. Vincent commanded the centre on Niagara Frontier : we were reinforced with the whole of the 49th regiment at the latter end of last campaign. Part of the Glen Lt. infantry, two companies Royal Newfoundland, and part of the Kings' arrived in the beginning of April. No larger force could be spared from below.

CHAPTER III.

APPOINTED TO RAISE A TROOP.

On the 25th of February, 1813, I retired from the service with a strong desire never to re-enter it. I had some thoughts of making proposals to raise a troop of Provincial Dragoons to serve during the war, as many of the men wished to join me. Major Glegg, Gen. Brock's aid de camp, appeared to be particularly anxious, promising to get me recruiting orders immediately ; however as soon as he found my father and Capt. Hamilton had offered, he cut me, he wishing me to serve as a Lieutenant which I positively refused. My father was the best courtier of the three, got the troops, at least was to have it, after he raised it which was under very disadvantageous terms. Neither Capt. Hamilton nor myself were anxious to get it, when we found the other had an idea of it. I went quietly home ; entered into a contract for timber, &c. Made more money in a week than I had during the war ; was preparing to go down early to Montreal and

bring up goods. After receiving the letter in September last had more confidence ; was quite in high spirits, in fact ; I had made a peace, the ensuing spring in my own warm imagination ; however, the pleasing dream was of short duration.

My father having undertaken it, and not getting on in the recruiting way as fast as he was led to believe, finding the fatigue and trouble more than he could well bear, got completely tired of it. Gen. Vincent, then commanding, selected me to raise a troop, as a corps of that description was very much wanted. Accordingly, on the 11th of March I was sent for, and finding it impossible to remain at home and attend to any business whatever when the country was in danger of an invasion, I accepted of the appointment. My father which was more proper going home in my place. I was, as usual, promised every encouragement and assistance from every officer in command. The arrangement was previously agreed to by my father much against my will. The men had to find their own horses ; very small bounty and pay, only fifteen pence for man and horse. The men to be regularly enlisted to serve during the war and subject to corporal punishment. At the same time there was a corps of Royal Artillery Drivers raising. A company of incorporated artillery, and three regiments of incorporated militia, all on much more favorable terms than the dragoons. I was determined, however, to persevere if possible, since I had undertaken it. Mr. Ingersoll had been promised a Lieutenancy by my father ; of course, he continued. I promised my friend, Mr. McKenney a coronetcy ; he was a private in the militia dragoons at the commencement of the war ; he was with me during the last campaign, scarcely a day off duty. By his merit he was appointed gradually to the rank of Quartermaster. I sent him to Fort Erie. Lieut. Ingersoll to York, and Sergeants in different parts of the country, and I remained in Niagara and its vicinity. The

first week to my great astonishment, passed twenty-five men ; I was under the necessity of purchasing horses, &c. Was put to a very great expense. When my General and others found I was thus getting on so well they threw every obstacle in my way. I had 4 or 5 men taken away and placed into other corps, the officers of which all conspired against me ; they were jealous of so young a man getting the command of a separate corps, by which means I doubled my exertions ; likewise my friend, Lieut. Barnard, Staff Adjutant to Col. Bishopp, enlisted two or three men for me himself and did everything in his power to assist me ; likewise Capt. Hamilton and many others. My men came in so fast the General thought it was very easy getting them, and made many objections in passing them, particularly the horses, which certainly were not of the best. It was very difficult getting young men to enlist as private soldiers who were able to keep a horse. I conceived myself so ill used by certain officers, I was on the point of giving it up, after nearly completing my complement. The men hearing it came to me, represented the situation they were in so forcibly, it was impossible to leave them. On the 21st, my different partners came in. On the 25th I completed the complement of two subalterns, Serg. Major, three Sergeans, two Corporals, Trumpeter and forty men, all fine, stout, able-bodied fellows. Was very much indebted to the exertions of Cornet McKenney in raising them. Most of the other corps fell through. Gordon and my sister remained in Niagara. I stopped with them. The appointments promised for the troop not arriving, they were in a sad condition. My attention was entirely taken up in drilling and getting them in order. I was flattered with an idea of keeping them together and having an opportunity of their distinguishing themselves. They were no sooner mounted than they were dispersed over the country in different directions. I meant to do my duty, but gave up all hopes of doing anything with them.

They were made post boys and orderlies, and to the very General who hindered their formation.

PREPARATIONS FOR OPENING THE CAMPAIGN.

The enemy showed every demonstration of an attack on the Niagara Frontier. They were building a large vessel at Kingston, another was laid down at York, by which proceeding, York being taken, we lost her.

Sir James L. Yeo arrived early in the season, with a chosen body of seamen to take command of the Lake; during this time the enemy were not idle. They built and got the decided superiority on Lake Ontario. To open the campaign a large force had collected at Fort Niagara and Buffalo. Another at Sackett's Harbor, under Major Gen. Dearborn, which obliged us to keep a large force at Kingston for its protection as that, we imagined would be the first point of attack.

Seeing such vigor in the enemy we were obliged to redouble our efforts. The ice went off early in April. Part of the militia were called out. Posts were established along the Lake to Burlington. A respectable force kept at Fort Erie under Col. Bissell. A partial cannonading took place there on St. Patrick's Day, 17th March; very little damage done on either side.

On the 27th of April, the State's troops opened the campaign in earnest by attacking and capturing York. Our force was very small at that post; fortifications not worth mentioning. The enemy landed on the right of the garrison in a wood. Were opposed by a few militia and a grenadier company, Kings, who held the ground till their Captain and every man was killed or wounded, except fifteen or twenty men out of one hundred and twelve. They were the first company in Canada. Gen. Shaw of militia was sent with a few of Newfoundland and Glengaries. Did not get into the action. After blowing up the magazine (which killed a number of the enemy,) Gen. Shaw retired towards Kingston,

leaving the town to make the best terms they could. Mostly all the militia were paroled. We lost a great quantity of stores, &c., with our new ship, which would have given us a decided superiority on the Lakes.

We were kept in the most disagreeable suspense at Fort George till the 30th, when we learnt the fate of the place. We imagined the explosion was one of their vessels ; supposed they were driven off. This fatal intelligence dampened all our hopes. We expected they would fortify and keep possession of it, and cut off all our supplies.

After the capture of York, I was sent to bring down the boats at Burlington. I performed this service so quick that Generals Vincent and Harvey whom I conceived to be the most captious, took me by the hand—thanked me for the service I had performed—praised my zeal, &c., &c. Appearances after this changed ; the former ever after proved my best friend ; he was really and truly a good man. I was made a volunteer aid to Col. Harvey. The boats from Burlington were all brought to Fort George, militia called out and a most vigilant lookout kept in all quarters. On the 2d or 3d, we were surprised to see the enemy's fleet appearing off Niagara. Alarm guns were fired ; all the troops and militia lying on their arms all night. After burning the Parliament, and every house or building in the shape of government or public they had evacuated the capital.

I had the pleasure of riding every night up and down the river with Col. Harvey. We found the dragoons now of service. There was a patrol every night up to Queenstown and back. Our horses were getting better, and the men received every encouragement they needed, as it was impossible for the duty to be more severe. Some men were actually on picquet twelve to fourteen hours following. I had the cropped ear mare on trial for the sake of the former owner and had the greater regard for her. Many false alarms took place.

On the morning of the 25th, they commenced cannonading; burnt the barracks, &c., in Fort George, evidently their next point of attack. Every precaution was taken to prevent a surprise and repel an attack. Arrangements were made judiciously; unhappily our force was not equal to it. The right from Fort George to Brown's Point, just below Vroman's, was under the command of Col. Harvey; left from Fort George to Four Mile Creek, now Laurensville, which is on the right, or Swamp Road, under Col. Myers. The centre or reserve, under Gen. Vincent. In rear of Fort George in different ravines, two companies, 41st and one of 49th and two of Newfoundland, were stationed on the right—King's and militia on the left. Either to be supported as occasion might require by 49th, Glengaries and militia on reserve. It was impossible for the duty to have been more severe than at this period.

TAKING NIAGARA, THE FORMER CAPITAL.

On the 27th, at 4 A.M., they were discovered approaching us under a thick heavy fog, off the Four Mile Creek, outside in a number of boats, and leave in three brigades, covered by their shipping and Fort Niagara. Our left division was ordered back in a ravine, as the enemy completely infiladed the plain and shore with shot and shells from the fleet and fort. I was sent up to rendezvous as the greater part of A. D. C. Harvey's Division was on the right. The fog was so very heavy, we could not discover their movements on the opposite side. The General was apprehensive they meditated an attack likewise on our right, by which means only the grenadier company, Newfoundland, was brought into action. Of the right division, three companies Glengaries, two militia companies, 6th Newfoundland were posted in advance to oppose the landing of the United States forces.

At 9 o'clock, they commenced landing at Crookston. The

Major of our advance was killed. They were supported by the King's who suffered nearly as much, as the enemy had gained the bank on their approach. They were compelled to fall back on the reserve, which were posted in Gordon's Ravine. I was sent for the 49th, which was formed in the centre, our whole force not exceeding eight hundred men; we remained marching and counter-marching, retreating and advancing, till the enemy had advanced nearly within musket shot, when a retreat was ordered. The 24th Provincial Battery was left by its officer after firing one shot, by which means we were totally unable to annoy them. We formed again at the barracks, near the Council House when I was sent to order down the light company of the King's, who we understood, were at the Eight Mile Creek.

On my way, I passed by old Mr. Butler's, Ball's and Servis'; at all those places, the ladies and non-combatants of the town had retired, likewise all the wounded that could get away; it was really painful to see, and hear the distress of the women. I was stopped every few moments to satisfy their inquiries as to the safety of some husband, father, brother or son; the women had collected in groups, in every public place through the country.

In passing Shipman's at 12 Mile Creek, I quieted the fears of those for whom I had the greatest regard. I did not meet the boats till I arrived at the 20 Mile Creek; although I had to answer many questions to the different people who stopped me. I was only one hour and a half going from Fort George to the 20 Mile Creek.

After finding where the boats were, I returned to Shipman's, where I received a message to go to De Cews, to which place our army had returned; directly after my leaving the enemy advanced; Gen. Vincent, knowing Fort George not to be tenable, and his force too small to risk an action, retired by the way of Queenston. Gordon was in the Fort, and had barely time to get out, when the State's troops entered.

Cornet McKenney set fire to the stores, though he did not succeed in burning them.

RETREAT CONTINUED UP TO BURLINGTON—DRAGOONS NEXT TO ENEMY.

Col. Bishopp from Fort Erie was ordered to join us at De Cews with the men on the frontier, after destroying the stores. Next morning, May 28th, we were joined by all the militia of the country, who expected, now that our force was concentrated, that we would give them battle, and prevent their penetrating into the country ; to our great surprise and annoyance an order was issued for all the wagons to be impressed, and the army to retreat to the 40 Mile Creek. As many of the militia as chose to follow might, the rest were at liberty to return to their families. I strongly suspected from the indifferent manner in which the militia were treated that part of the Upper Province was to be abandoned, which opinion was entertained by most people. A great many went home, but the greater part went on to the 40 Mile Creek, trusting a stand would be made there.

I felt in a sad dilemma. The thought of abandoning the country, and leaving everything that was near and dear to me, was most distressing, still more so, the unhappy situation of my family, whom we left totally unprotected. My father knowing the insults he would be subject to if he remained, determined to follow the army.

For me there was no alternative, or I would certainly have remained behind to protect my mother and sisters. In the afternoon I went home to get the remainder of my kit, as most of my things had been taken by the enemy at Fort George. A sad and distressing scene, I witnessed on my arrival. Mrs. Adams and family had heard of Mr. Adams being killed and were in despair ; every other family, in parting with their relatives, gave them over as lost. This neighbourhood, retreated with the army almost to a man ;

in the evening I took leave and followed on, and overtook Gen. Vincent at the 40 Mile Creek, where I learned we were to retreat on to Burlington Heights.

The militia had no encouragement to follow, as they were given to understand the army would not stop until they arrived at Kingston.

Early in the morning of the 29th, I was sent out to reconnoitre and find out how far the enemy had advanced. Sending my horses to the rear I pressed others to go on, having a party of ten men. On my arrival at 12 Mile Creek, I found some of the enemy had proceeded to De Cews, with 40 or 50 horsemen.

At Shipman's I found that the enemy had not advanced with any large force; I returned to the 20 Mile Creek and sent a few men on in advance; I went home by the Lake road, where I had the satisfaction to find that Mr. Adams was not killed but wounded, and was in a fair way of recovery: I persuaded my father to return home and take care of the family. I remained till mid-night, and then took leave, returning to the 40 Mile Creek; I received an order to remain there with a few militia men and my dragoons, until we were driven away by the enemy who had pushed forward precipitately. A flag of truce came up, Major Pickney, Captains Armstrong and Furguson detained them for a time; as soon as they left, I received intelligence of the enemy's approach.

My videttes were driven in from the 20 Mile Creek early in the morning; in the afternoon the enemy advanced within three miles of me. A party of twenty or thirty horsemen came on to the 40 Mile Creek, which obliged me to retire on our advance to Stoney Creek; by this time I was completely knocked up; so were both men and horses, having been deprived of sleep and rest for six or eight days.

On my joining the main body at Burlington, a relief was sent in my place, taking up my quarters at Barton to recruit;

my sister Mrs. Gordon came up and joined the army with her husband. It was seasonable reinforcement for me, as I was generally provided with good quarters when she was present.

The enemy kept pressing on; on the 5th and 6th of June, they drove in our picquets as far as Aikman's; on the 6th I dined with Gordon, who was stationed at Dundas. After returning to my quarters, I was ordered to fall in with the main body at Barnards, here the troops were formed in order of battle, expecting the enemy every moment. Col. Harvey and Cornet McKenney went on in advance as far as Davis'; made one or two prisoners and found the enemy encamped at Stoney Creek. They had also a party of 1500 on the Lake Shore.

BATTLE OF STONEY CREEK.

Mr. George, an Ensign in the militia, suggested an attack on them in the camp. Ensign McKinney suggested the same and claims the priority. Col. Harvey approved of the plan, and on his return from reconnoitering, proposed it to Gen. Vincent, who after a little deliberation carried it into effect; most of the officers were lying on the grass, some of whom were fast asleep, myself among the number.

The order came to move forward; we had to march six miles before we came up to their picquets; our force consisted of 500 men with one field piece in the rear, which was of no manner of use.

All my hopes depended upon this bold enterprise, for had we not attacked them, they would have advanced the next morning, and in all probability, we should have retired without risking an action, as our force was not one-third of theirs; Proctor and the whole Upper Country would have fallen.

On our arrival at Davis', we heard a report of a gun from their picquet: the detachment halted, formed into sections,

and the loading drawn from each gun. The light companies of the 49th Kings were in advance. Gen. Vincent and staff, at the head of the column in their rear.

I was attached to him for the night. The enemy were encamped on Gage's fields in a very advantageous position; 2,000 men on the hill to the right of the road; 500 in a lane on the left, in advance of their artillery, which was situated on a hill directly in front of the road that our troops must come; their picquets nearly half a mile in advance in the woods. These we made prisoners, without giving alarm. On our entering the clearing, we were fired on by the second picquet, who were more alert. The 500 on our left, were the first that were discovered.

Gen. Vincent ordered a charge immediately; our men set up a tremendous shout, which continued along the whole line, and was the cause of throwing the enemy into the greatest disorder and confusion imaginable. Our two light companies of the 49th routed the 500 before the main body had time to come up. Cornet George was by my side, and told me the fight was over and the victory ours; I happened to cast my eye around and discovered the fires of the main body which I shewed him. Col. Harvey and the officers were using every exertion, to get the men formed, when the enemy opened a most tremendous fire on us from the hill; likewise opened from their guns.

Our men were dispersed in every direction, and had not Col. Penderleth charged and captured their guns, with thirty men, we should have been completely defeated; I never heard so rapid a discharge of musketry; the hill was a continual sheet of fire; however, after capturing their artillery, and both their Generals, they thought proper to retire off the field.

At the appearance of day light, we followed their example, fearing when they discovered our force, they would renew the attack. After we left the field, Col. Harvey desired me

to return and if possible find Major General Vincent, supposed to be either dead or wounded. Whilst I was looking over the dead and wounded, not thinking of the enemy, I was challenged by a sentry under old Gage's house. I was on the point of surrendering, as my pistols were both in my holsters, when I adopted the stratagem of enquiring "who placed him there?" and rode up to him; he, by my blue military coat, took me for one of his own party and answered his Captain who had just gone into the house with a party of men.

I then enquired, if he had found the British General, and pulled out my pistol, which made him drop his gun. At that moment a man without any gun ran down the hill; I called him; he came—when I had the good fortune to secure both and bring them off; by my dress, they took me for one of their own officers; that stratagem had succeeded once before, or I should not have thought of it.

ARMY RETURN—DRAGOONS IN ADVANCE.

The enemy retreated early in the morning of the 7th; when the Indians discovered it, they came on in droves. The fleet, likewise, made its appearance which was a very fortunate circumstance for us. The militia raised en masse made a number of prisoners. The States troops had already given them a sample of their policy, by countenancing traitors, and making prisoners of the most respectable inhabitants.

I was rejoiced to get back as far as the 12 Mile Creek, near my home. I volunteered to keep on the advance till the army came down, which I found to be a very unpleasant situation. Our outposts were at the 20 Mile Creek.

The enemy kept very close in their entrenchments until the 10th. Hearing of my being in the neighborhood with only ten men, they sent a party to make us prisoners. On that evening I heard by a man who came out of their camp, that one hundred riflemen and a party of horse, were under

orders for the 12 Mile Creek. I remained the night before at Butler's, rode up to Shipman's; fell in with Captains Norton and Kerr with about thirty Indians.

We laid in ambush for them in the Pine Woods, and would have succeeded in routing them, had it not been for bad management. I took the precaution to send the dragoons ahead in different roads to prevent the enemy coming upon us by surprise. They were to decoy them on until they led them to the ambush where the Indians lay; as they were not expected until the evening, Capt. Kerr and myself went to old Dittrick's to take some refreshment. Capt. Norton followed with all the Indians; I likewise had recalled the dragoon from the middle road, and sent him to 10 Mile Creek where there was one already placed. On hearing which I returned immediately, and was galloping up the hill, when I heard the State's bugle sound a halt; in another minute would have been among them; I had merely time to wheel my horse and ride over the creek, when a party advanced to the bridge.

The enemy had unfortunately come up the road where there was no lookout, and made the dragoon prisoner stationed at Shipman's, likewise one on the Lake Road, and one on the 10 Mile Creek. The two latter were riding back to the very ambush, where they had left the Indians, which the State's troops had taken possession of.

They hailed; one answered a dragoon, thinking they were his own party, when they fired; he returned two shots and surrendered; his companion took to the woods and escaped. On my return to Dittrick's, Captain Norton was to go round and attack them in the rear.

I was to keep a sharp lookout in front; after hearing a discharge, I was to advance and meet them; I went on to Hainer's Hill, and sent an old woman over to reconnoitre and ascertain their number. She was detained; but by an excellent stratagem she got released; she told me their

situation, and there I was anxiously waiting at my post until 3 o'clock in the morning without hearing the signal shot. I returned to Dittrick's and found part of the Indians, whom I had left there. Capt. Norton was off; nobody knew where, with the remainder. I returned to the 20 Mile Creek, to give Major Dennis the necessary information. I found him in full retreat from Henry's, as Captain Norton had gone up and reported the enemy were advancing in strong force. They came to Shipman's—made my three men prisoners—but could gain no information of me, or anything material. They searched Chisholm's, went round to my father's—searched there—and after frightening the women returned to Fort George.

Mr. Totman was their guide. I sent a man to my father's the same night, who told him they behaved very well wherever they stopped to search. On the 11th of June, I returned to my old station, shifting about every few hours. On the 12th, early in the morning, I had been out on the different roads, but could gain no information of importance; returned to Shipman's at 12 Mile Creek, and went on over to Dittrick's with four or five men to get a sleep, as we were all up the night before.

I left a man on Hainer's Hill, who was to ride down across the meadow by the barn, if anything transpired so as to give us timely warning.

I sent another man to DeCoos, being apprehensive, they would come round about that way and surprise us. We were joined by Hainer, Clendenning, and a few of the inhabitants who were very active. Our horses were in the barn feeding and we sleeping by their sides. One man on the lookout. About 3 o'clock he discovered about thirty of the enemy's cavalry at the heels of my dragoon, who saved us by his prudent management.

On his discovering them, he rode down the hill, found the barn fence up; returned to the place he left, by which

time they were in gunshot. On their rising the hill, they gave him the start—halted—hallooed, and faced about, which was the means of their bringing up—thinking there was a party in the rear ; this gave us time to mount and be off.

He then took up the mill road, which drew their attention from Dittrick's. I crossed the creek by Camble's, and went up to Brown's, where we were within five minutes of falling in with the party from DeCoos. As I suspected—they had sent two parties, who were to meet at Shipman's, thinking all within that compass was their own, taking the road by Beamer's and Dow's. They had already possession of the other road, as far as the 15 Mile Creek. We fell in with one of their scouts, who took us for United State's troops, and gave us every information of our own army. He was rather surprised, at my making him a prisoner, and sending him to our main body at Burlington. On the 16th, Fitzgibbon came down with his party. Our advance pushed on to the 10 Mile Creek, which gave my men very great relief, as it was too confined for the troop between the two armies, no field to act on, the mountain, where Fitzgibbon remained with his party, was the only desirable ground. Cornet McKenney was attached to him with a few Dragoons.

The service had been so very severe prior to this, that our horses were completely used up. Captain Hall arrived with a party of 19th Dragoons, which were likewise a very great relief. Colonel Bishopp commanded the advance—head quarters at the 20 Mile Creek. Major DeHearn was at the 10 Mile Creek with 200 of the 104th, and 300 Indians, principally Coughnewagas, who had arrived from their settlement near La Chine, in Lower Canada. He left a strong picquet on the lake shore road, his right being at Turney's Cross Road, near the German meeting house. Fitzgibbon's head quarters were at DeCoos, on the mountain, although he was always on the move, and never sleeping twice in the same place.

The Dragoons kept patrolling from the German meeting house to the lake. Circumstances that had ever been fresh in my memory were the means of giving me a perfect knowledge of every by-road in that part of the country, which proved of the greatest service to me on many occasions. On the 19th, Fitzgibbon heard of Chapin's party being on the way to Chippewa from Fort George.

On the 21st in the afternoon, young Barnard, Staff Adjutant to Col. Bishopp, Fitzgibbon, McKenney, Cummings, and myself, with one Dragoon, were sent to the Sugar Loaf, or rather Point Abino, for Mr. Tice Horn, as information had been lodged against him for giving information to the enemy. The enemy were then in possession of Fort Erie and all the country about Chippewa. We arrived at the mouth of Lundy's Lane at 9 o'clock in the evening, and were near being fired on by a party of the inhabitants, who were skulking away from the enemy. Chapin had passed down that way an hour before. We were therefore apprehensive of meeting him and his party on our return. It commenced raining, and continued so all night. At 2 in the morning we arrived at Horn's, surrounded the house, made him and one of Chapin's party prisoners. We could with difficulty mount or dismount our horses, the night was so cold, with the rain, we were all completely chilled through. We returned to the 12 Mile Creek by 9 o'clock the next morning, having executed our mission. I went to the 40 Mile Creek that same evening to make out our muster roll against the 24th. I always remained at Mrs. Lewis's at the 40 Mile Creek, as the Nellis family were crowded with every officer that could find accommodation. Capt. Hall was sent on with a part of his own and my men to DeCoos. I had a good rest for two days, which was very desirable, as I [had] not two nights regular sleep since the 6th inst.

On the 24th Col. Boastlar came out to endeavor to take Fitzgibbon. He had about 600 men, including Chapin's

party ; suffice it here to say, that he got caught in the trap he intended for the other ; but 6 men escaped, Totman was one. At 11 o'clock we heard of the enemy advancing. I was ordered on with my party to reinforce the advance ; on our arrival at the 20 Mile Creek, I had the satisfaction of hearing that the detachment were all made prisoners. I got down in time to form an escort to take them on to the 20 Mile Creek. Early next morning we were all sent to DeCoos, and patroled from thence to the lake. Nothing material occurred for a few days, but slight skirmishing on the Swamp Road.

Capt. Norton, who commanded the Indians, humorously observed on the battle of Beaver Dam, " the Cognauaga Indians fought the battle, the Mohawks got the plunder, and Fitzgibbon got the credit."

There evidently was some jealousy between the Cognauogas and the Six Nations Indians, for the greater part of the former returned home to the Lower Province a few days after the successful battle, which was a great loss to our cause. Gen. Vincent moved on the army to the 12 Mile Creek, (now St. Catharines,) taking up his head quarters at Squire Adams's homestead. On the 29th we were sadly alarmed at DeCoos by a report from the Doctor that the whole States' army was advancing by Queenston and Chippewa Roads. We were all drawn up under the command of Col. Dennis of the 49th, in order of battle, expecting them on momentarily. I was sent ahead to reconnoitre, with a few men ; the report had spread to every house ; the people were all at their doors looking for them, each saying they were at their neighbor's house. After feeling my way as far as Kilman's along by-roads, a fellow told me they were at McCartey's, for he had seen them. After cautiously approaching the house through the woods, I found they had not been there ; I kept on to Knox's, when I heard they were at the village of Saint Davids, crossed over to Smith's—

found they had not left their entrenchments. On 1st July our advance was pushed on to St. Davids.

On the same day, or rather evening, I was sent to Fort Erie to bring down Mr. Hardison, who was accused of adhering to the enemy. I arrived at Wintermute's at dark, and found a party of the enemy were at the Ferry. As I had but three men, I was under the necessity of avoiding them. I got round by the woods, made Hardison prisoner, and returned by the same route. I got lost and had a deal of trouble in getting back, as my guide, whom I had placed as sentry, had run away on discovering a man or two and hearing a shot. I rode all night, and returned to DeCoos at nine in the morning. I took a nap and in the afternoon went over to the 12 Mile Creek, where Mr. Hardison, whom I had brought prisoner, was liberated. Here I was presented to Major-General DeRottenburgh, who had arrived to take the command of the army, as well as being President of the Province. He brought with him a very great name, so that we expected he would do wonders—in fact, he did nothing.

On the 3d was my birth day, of my twentieth year. My kind mother had provided an excellent dinner for me and a few friends.

I was sent with a flag of truce, in company with Major Fulton. Our advance pickets on the lake road were at the Eight Mile Creek. Near the Two Mile Creek we were met by Major Forsyth and his Riflemen. He abused us in a most scurrilous manner, made us prisoners, and marched us into their pickets at Secord's, where we remained for two or three hours on horseback, although the family wished to pay us every attention in their power.

Major Fulton insisted upon giving up his sword, and remaining a prisoner, but they would not receive it. He called an officer, and begged him to notice what had passed.

We were liberated, and returned and dined with the Rev. Mr. Addison, at his house on the Lake Shore. We sat with

him till near night, when we galloped back to the Twelve Mile Creek and made our report to General de Rottenburg, who forwarded it to General Dearborn, at the same time saying, unless Major Forsyth's conduct was taken notice of, there would be an end to all communication between the two armies.

The flag was sent in by one of my corporals ; an answer was sent back in a few days, saying he had been dismissed the service for some time. Major Forsyth was shot at Odell Town, in Lower Canada, by a skirmishing party.

On the 5th, one hundred and forty Indians from the west came down, under the command of Captain Elliott Blachbird's party of Ottawas. The Indians with us saluted them on their arrival in high state.

SKIRMISH WITH INDIANS ON EXPEDITION FOR RECOVERY OF MEDICINE.

On the 6th I was sent down to discover whether the medicine that was deposited at Cassel Chorus', near Niagara, remained safe. I went by the way of St. David's ; Captain Hamilton, Jarvis, McKenny and Ball joined me. We converted it into a party of pleasure, instead of danger, taking it by turns to reconnoitre and find out the coast was clear. A small party of States troops had just returned from Mrs. Fray's, at the cross roads ; we took our dinner there and went on to Choruses—found all safe. The States picket was at the end of the lane ; we made a dash up to it, as if with the intention of charging them ; they ran before we came within gunshot. They had detained two women, Mrs. Cain and her daughter, who came off in a very great fright, fearing they might be re-taken. Hamilton and McKenny took them up behind them and galloped off. A few minutes after, out came two or three hundred dragoons and infantry, when we make off. They plundered the farms within their reach, and then went back. We went round the Lake Road

and spent the afternoon with the ladies at Mrs. McNabb's. Miss Symington, Crooks, and most of the ladies had rendezvoued there—returned to the 12 Mile Creek in the evening.

Next day the Indians were sent to the 10 Mile Creek, with directions to move under Captain Norton's orders. At 2 o'clock next morning, 8th of July, they were to place themselves in the woods fronting Ball's, in order to cover me in getting off the medicine, having received orders that night to accomplish it, if possible, as it was of the utmost importance to the army at this time. At the dawn of day, I went down to the 10 Mile Creek. No person knew of Indians advancing; no waggon provided; every thing in the greatest confusion. I got a detachment of King's Regiment, went on the Swamp Road, and sent the waggon by Saint David's. We did not reach the spot till near 8 o'clock. Had the medicine chest dug up, loaded and sent off, before I learnt Norton was in the advance—sent the soldiers back with the waggon.

Lieutenant Collis, of the King's, the subaltern and myself went over to Squire P. Ball's, and partook of an excellent breakfast with the ladies, and then went out to the main road to find Mr. Norton. The instant we arrived, the scouting party had commenced skirmishing. Collis returned to his men. Mr. John Ball and myself were the only whites present, except John Law, a boy 13 years of age, whose father was made prisoner dangerously wounded on the 27th of May at Fort George. His elder brother was killed in the same action; seven balls passed through him. This little fellow was determined to revenge the loss his family had sustained, and would not be persuaded to leave the field, till his mother, after the fight was nearly over, came out and took him away in her arms by force.

We were anxious to get away, as we were both mounted and had no guns. Whenever we attempted it, the Indians followed. As we had come to where we had no business,

we were under the necessity of remaining and sharing their fate. We were provided with a couple of red coats which had been left with Mrs. Laws—a necessary precaution to prevent being shot by our own Indians. We rode on in advance, and then retreated, endeavoring to bring the States' troops out, as the Indians were very anxious to meet them.

At length, about 500 infantry, with a few dragoons, came out. As soon as they made their appearance, the greater part of our Indians returned to the woods by Choruses which was far the best position. Accordingly we followed them and lined the front of the woods and edge of the road. The enemy came on within 300 yards of the wood, when a party of dragoons made a charge. We were ready to receive them but, at a few yards distance they wheeled about and went back. A few of our foremost men gave them a shot which the States troops returned at 300 yards distance, which gave our men courage to advance. We had but 60 men near us; the rest were half a mile in the rear. Ball and myself dismounted and urged them on. As the States men perceived we were advancing in earnest, they retired very precipitately. As soon as the Indians saw this, they all ran on, shouting in the most hideous manner.

A party of the enemy, consisting of two officers and 50 men, were sent out from Mrs. Butler's, on Ball's Road, with an intention of flanking us. I pointed them out to the Indians, who ran to the right, and completely cut them off from the main body. Only seven of them made their escape.

I gained my horse, left off the pursuit, and turned my whole attention to the prisoners. The first one or two were brought out from the wood, at the end of the Lane, by Blackbird, the Indian Chief, who threatened them with instant death, accompanied with gestures not of the most agreeable or pleasing description. I rode up between them, and was very shortly threatened myself for interference. The poor devils were crying and imploring me to save their lives, as

I was the only white man they saw. After getting an interpreter, they promised the lives of the prisoners should be saved, and would only frighten them a good deal to prevent their coming again. I made a solemn vow, if a prisoner was killed, never to go out with an Indian again. Fortunately, all that were taken were mercifully treated, except Adjutant Eldridge, the officer who forfeited his life by firing at an Indian while a prisoner. During the whole of the affair, the ladies were eye witnesses from J. and P. Ball's windows.

We had two Indians wounded. The United States loss was 50 killed and taken prisoners. Our Indians followed them to Butler's Meadows. Directly after, the States men marched out nearly their whole army. We quietly retired within our pickets.

For this rencontre, I was mentioned in general orders, and got much more credit than I deserved, as I was most completely drawn into it, against my will. Mr. Ball was taken no notice of, because he was a volunteer. I was rather flattered by this mark of distinction, conscious the service had been well performed. Although I had many zealous friends, yet jealousy and envy will ever follow a young man if he obtains notice. I was then only 20 years of age. I most cordially and honestly confess that my first and only design in entering the situation I now hold was a desire of serving and defending my country, and not from any motive of military ambition.

General de Rottenburg lived at my father's ; the house was open for every body during the remainder of the campaign ; there never were less then 10 or 12 people constantly in it.

The Indians about this time were particularly troublesome in the neighborhood where they were encamped at the 10 Mile Creek. I removed to that station with the greatest part of the troop, which kept them in check.

HEADQUARTERS REMOVED TO ST. DAVIDS.

Shortly after, the head quarters of the army were removed to St. Davids, our army occupying the Four Mile Creek road; the left at Servos on the Lake; picket near a mile in advance; centre on the Swamp Road. Those positions were entrenched. The picket in Ball's fields, with the American sentry within sight; our left were at St. Davids—a very strong picket at Queenston Heights. My troop was ordered on to St. Davids.

I remained at Mr. Smith's, an excellent quarter, with but very little to do, as the skirmishing was altogether at the cross road. I frequently visited Mr. G. Turneys, as I used to the Colonels while I was at DeCoos. Miss Nancy was the only young lady who seemed happy to see us to tea; she was a constant attendant at Mr. Eastman's lectures. Whilst at Mr. Smith's I was taken sick, which, however, only lasted a few days.

On the 20th, a troop of the 19th Light Dragoons arrived, and I obtained permission to go down to Montreal to fetch up the appointments that had so long been promissed my troop. The men were nearly naked—many deficient in saddles and bridles—and were made complete post-boys of. They did their duty in the most patient manner, although they were sadly abused. On the 26th they were inspected by Captain Hall, Inspector of Cavalry. I obtained the most flattering letters from Colonel Harvey and others to Colonel Baynes, Adjutant-General.

On the 28th I made my arrangements, and left the 12 Mile Creek, for Montreal, with a servant, on horseback. I arrived at Kingston on the 2d of August. Here I met Colonel O'Neil and another troop of the 19th on their way up. I presented my letter to Colonel Bayne, who received me with the most polite attention. I was presented to Sir George Prevost and other distinguished individuals. The

next day I applied for the appointments for the men, at the same time stating the situation they had been in since their formation, when I was given to understand, though not in plain language, that the removal of the 19th Regulars had done away, or lessened the necessity of their services; had it not been for my personal exertions the troop would have been disbanded; further, that the war could not possibly last more than six months. After this broad hint, I offered to resign; he recommended me not for the present. Major Fulton proved really friendly in this instance.

I went on to Montreal, with not quite so favorable an opinion of the Commander-in-Chief as formerly. I found I was a particular favorite when of particular service, and that once over I was soon forgotten. In short, there was a sort of prejudice against the inhabitants by military men, which was getting to a great length.

On my arrival at Montreal I waited on Sir Roger Hale Sheaffe, who was very attentive, likewise Captain Loring, his Aid-de-Camp. They both did everything in their power for me. I spent three weeks in this place with the greatest satisfaction, and found that the inhabitants of Upper Canada had full credit for every thing they had done in defence of the country. I was flattered in finding that the regulars had not obtained all the glory.

On my return, I was accompanied as far as La Chine by ten or twelve gentlemen of the town, with whom I had formed an acquaintance, together with a Mr. Broomhead, an English gentleman, who accompanied me to Upper Canada for the purpose of seeing the Niagara Falls. I arrived at Kingston on the 28th of August, with a large brigade of boats, 85 in number, and five gunboats to guard them. I could only procure the men's clothing, as the appointments had not arrived at Quebec.

After an infinite deal of trouble, I obtained a boat at Kingston, and left there on the 1st September, in company

with two other boats. After passing the carrying place, I had much difficulty in recovering my horses, which I had left at Keeler's, an innkeeper at Hamilton's. In passing Presquisle, I heard a cannonading between the two fleets. It was a running fight from Quebec to Kingston.

On the 10th, early in the morning, I left Smith's Creek with a fair wind—discovered two sails ahead. Fearing they might be the enemy, I very prudently put back to the Creek. I took a boat and reconnoitred, and found them to be enemies, so returned and landed everything from the boats, one of which had a quantity of specie for the commissariat. We drew up our forces at the mouth of the Creek (consisting of 20 men, with 12 muskets only). I sent expresses in all directions for the militia. The vessels came opposite us and laid off for some time, but did not think proper to land.

Nothing particular occurred during the remainder of the passage to the 12 Mile Creek, at the head of navigation, adjoining my father's farm, where we arrived on 20th September. All the troops landed and marched to the lines; all stores landed, which made it extremely troublesome.

I found that the family had been very ill, but on the recovery. All the sick belonging to the army, which comprised one-third, were sent to the 12 Mile Creek at this time. The operations of the army, since my departure, were trifling in the extreme. The States fleet made its appearance the day after I left; they landed at Burlington, or rather at the Beech, on the 30th July, with an intention of attacking Burlington, but found we were too well prepared to receive them. They re-imbarked, and landed at York the next day, plundering and burning it, and then returned to Niagara.

TRANSACTIONS DURING THE SUMMER—MOSTLY NAVAL.

About the 1st of August, Sir James Yeo made his appearance. The enemy came out, but returned, appearing well

inclined to avoid an action. On the 3d and 4d, both fleets were off to the 40 Mile Creek. A fresh breeze springing up in our favour, Sir James Yeo bore down upon them, and fell in with them opposite the 12 Mile Creek. At 10 o'clock he captured two schooners, and another upset—all lost; the rest of the convoy got into harbor. It is thought, if he had pursued them at that time, he would have secured the whole fleet.

Sir George Prevost had come up with his suite about the middle of August. Every body suspected that he would attack the Forts, but he merely made a reconnoisance, took a few prisoners, and returned to Kingston.

Colonel Murray had arrived with part of the 100th Regiment. General de Rottenburgh was still at my father's. On his return from Burlington, where he had been inspecting the different posts, he went down to the lines. The prospect was truly discouraging; our army was sickly and dispirited —many deserting—nearly all the Indians had left us. There we were blockading a force three times our numbers, with no hopes of regaining the command of the Lake. I found my troop, as I expected, in a most wretched state; and had it not been for the very critical state of the army, I would have immediately resigned, but feared I would have been misinterpreted as to my motive. I turned my whole attention to my troop, which improved, horses and every thing else; in short, my determination, at this time, to obtain justice or leave the service proved of the greatest advantage, as I insisted on obtaining for the men every allowance and indulgence that was extended to the 19th Regulars; new energy was infused—we obtained good horses from the enemy, and discarded bad ones, our knowledge of the country giving us the advantage of intercepting them.

Their success on Lake Erie on 10th Sept. emboldened them here, and we discovered the United States fleet again. Our fleet had brought up a supply of provisions and stores,

which were landed at Burlington; our vessels fell in with the United States fleet off the 40 Mile Creek, consisting of thirteen sail—ours only six; the Wolf had her fore and mizen-topmast shot away, by which means the whole fleet were obliged to bear away from the head of the Lake. Had the States fleet followed, we must have been taken.

About the same time, General Wilkinson embarked the greater part of his army in boats, for Sackett's Harbour, or rather for Montreal, as he felt certain of taking it before the campaign ended. General de Rottenburg suspected their design, and sent me up to Sir James Yeo, who had repaired his damages, and laid at the head of Lake Ontario. I took an order for him to come down and destroy their boats, if possible. He found it could not be effected without the almost certain destruction of his whole fleet, therefore did not attempt it, but ran into Kingston, where they remained during the campaign, which ended most fortunately for us; for had Sir James Yeo brought them to an action, we must have lost the whole of our little fleet, from the enemy's great superiority of numbers.

EVENTS DURING THE ABSENCE OF THE FORCES DOWN THE ST. LAWRENCE, AND RETREAT OF THE ARMY.

Immediately after the States force went down, General de Rottenburg and suite, with Colonel Harvey, went to Kingston, followed by the 49th and 104th Voltigeurs and Glengary Light Infantry Regiments, who fortunately had a very quick passage. General Vincent was left in command with a part of the 100th Regiment—King's Royals—one company 89th, and one or two companies of Glengaries.

General Scott, then Colonel, had the command of the enemy's force at Fort George, with about 1,000 regulars and some militia. On the 7th, they attacked our out picket on the Swamp Road; we followed them, and drove them to the garrison. On our return they pursued us, and had a lengthy

skirmish, with but little loss. Colonel Murray, who commanded the rear guard, behaved in a most gallant manner. From that time forward, I always courted his friendship more than any other officer in the army. The action continued with little intermission, until the evening, when each party withdrew to his lines.

About the beginning of October, my brother-in-law, Mr. Gordon, and his wife, being confident, from appearances the army would retire, left the 12 Mile Creek in a boat for Burlington, with his family; the two children were unwell, and himself by no means recovered from a long fit of illness. They were accompanied by my youngest sister, who had likewise been ill. On making the 40 Mile Creek, they encountered a violent gale of wind, with a heavy sea; on making the shore, they had nearly been all drowned. They got very wet themselves, and all the baggage they brought with them; the invalid was there taken very ill. On my return from the head of the Lake, after being on board our fleet, I met Mr. and Mrs. Gordon on their way up. They desired me to call and see our sister, at A. Nellis, Esq., where she lay. On my arrival her life was despaired of. All the doctors were sent for within reach. I could not possibly remain with her, so returned. My tender mother went up and remained until she recovered; she was as ill as possible without dying—her burial robes were even made.

On the 7th or 8th of October, I obtained two days leave, and went to see her, with Maria (Mrs. Ingersoll), expecting to find her a corpse, but to my great surprise and pleasure, found her much better. On the morning of the 9th, I heard, by Captain Hertchy, that the whole army was on the retreat; he was finding the means of conveyance.

On the 9th, General Vincent heard of Proctor's defeat, and fearing General Harrison would follow up his victory on the Thames, and get possession of Burlington Heights, made a precipitate retreat, by forced marches, to that place.

He destroyed many stores, leaving a quantity of flour, part of which fell into the hands of the enemy. The other retreat was bad enough, but nothing compared with this.

I was really astonished, as I had not the least conception of it on my leaving. I rode back as fast as I could, having left the men scattered in all directions, and everything in the greatest confusion imaginable. My father had determined to retreat with the army. Met our advance guard at the 15 Mile Creek; had merely time to get home and throw my kit in the baggage waggon, and returned to collect my men.

My father was very ill, and after much persuasion he consented to remain at home. There was no help there to be had, for every thing remained exposed in the house for the first marauding party to plunder, which I was confident would be done. Maria returned and staid with him; mother and sister at the 40 Mile Creek, more dead than alive; Caroline, her husband, and two children at Burlington, all sick; and myself, on the way wherever fortune chose to bear me; such another scene I hope never to witness again; there was not a dry cheek to be seen in parting with the good people, as they were confident we must be off, this being the second time.

I left Shipman's at 10 o'clock at night, and marched as far as Cowces' in a heavy rain; breakfasted at Nellis's with my mother, who was nearly out of her senses; the invalid Susan, however, was fast recovering; after making me promise to take care of myself, she gave me her adieus, not expecting to see me again until after the peace. On my arrival at Burlington I was sent to Dundas to take up quarters for the troop, which were the best in that vicinity. I hired a house for Gordon, who came down, and by this means I had a comfortable berth: since the last retreat I had become an old soldier, had no inclination to volunteer on the out pickets, as formerly, as you got no more credit by it, than

remaining quiet and making yourself comfortable. After my stay in Dundas, I heard from my father.

The States troops came out the next day under Col. Chapin, and behaved very well to him, and all the inhabitants. Other parties, however, were plundering on the mountain in every direction. Col. Scott had embarked for Sacketts Harbor with his men, leaving the command with General McClure, a Militiaman, who, as usual, issued his proclamation to the inhabitants, promising them protection, by which means many remained in false security.

Very shortly after, Wilcox, the traitor, made his appearance. He was made Police Officer, and had the whole management of civil and, I may say, military affairs. General Harrison came down with the army at the latter end of the month. We were now rather more cautious, fearing, after his late success, he would be inclined to attack us at Burlington, which was in a bad state of defence. Wilcox came out occasionally as far as the 40 mile creek, always in the night. We had many a long ride after him to no purpose. We would occasionally take a ride as far as the 40 Mile Creek, to see the ladies, at which attempt we were nearly taken one evening.

About the 10th or 12th of November I was sent to Fort George, with a flag of truce, and, if possible, to get some information of their strength, and established a correspondence, so that we could hear of their movements weekly or daily, if necessary. On my arrival at the Fort, I heard that my father was made prisoner by Wilcox. I had three or four men with me, took the lake road, wishing, if possible, to get home without detention. I crossed by Patterson's, and got home about 2 o'clock, and frightened the good people out of their senses, fearing I should be taken by Wilcox. He had been there the day before, and taken my father down to the fort. I went on the cross roads and escaped him. He had just passed with his party to the 40 Mile Creek, to make Captain Nellis a prisoner.

I got into Niagara about 9 o'clock, and was conducted, blindfolded, to General Harrison's quarters, supped with him, and was treated with every attention. He sent for my father, who was over the river, having no previous knowledge of his having been taken prisoner, and promised to send him home the next day or two. I left them about 12 o'clock.

In the morning Wilcox had taken Nellis, and returned by the Lake road, by which I avoided him altogether. I forgot all my prudential resolutions, established what I wanted, breathed vengeance, and returned. My horses were all in good condition, so I determined they should not be idle until the traitor Wilcox was kidnapped or out of our reach. I took many a cold, dark ride near the 20 Mile Creek, hoping he would come out. There were parties who regularly gave him information. He had made Mr. Adams prisoner, who accompanied my mother down to see my father. There was no chance of any being liberated.

At the latter end of November, General Vincent had heard a report that our fleet on the Upper Lake had been driven on shore at Point Abino. He wished me to go down and ascertain their position, so that, if possible, they might be destroyed. Captain Elliott and myself, with a dragoon, left Burlington early in the morning, went through to Warner Nellis', Cayuga, on Grand River, that day, the road almost impassible.

We there heard that Markle, Bigger, Grace, young Markle, Doctor Crosby and Dagget, all traitors, had passed by the morning before, to join the enemy. Next morning we went through to Canboro', accompanied by young Nellis; got as far as Parks', on the Chippewa road that night—a long, wet and disagreeable ride; had fallen into one or two creeks on the route; and sent for a friend, James Cummings, to obtain the necessary information. I kept concealed until the messenger returned. I found the report about the vessels false. My intention now was to go down to the mouth of the creek,

and take up a couple of deserters, who had left, a few days before, under an impression we were going to the Lower Province, but hearing the fleet on the Lower Lake had been driven ashore, we rode across the country to ascertain the truth of this information, as it would, if correct, be far more important than the other.

We left Chippewa Bridge at 4 o'clock, stopped at Mr. Streets, found a States soldier—could not make a prisoner of him, as he was not mounted. Markle and party had passed the same day ; took a by-road to Hill's, got some information from his sister, passed down the mountain to Lanes'—very dark—lost the road—very near killing the horses in getting down the mountain. We called at Campbell's, and were informed that King Joe was at Dittrick's, with 150 mounted men. We took the two boys and sent them into the house to find out where he was himself, his sentries and horses, while we remained concealed in the meadows. They returned with intelligence of his having left there an hour before.

We were sadly disappointed, as we were determined to have a shot at him. We called at the house a moment, and sent a person on to Shipman's, whilst we remained at the Bridge. If the way had been clear, we intended to have gone home.

We met two persons, who at first took us for States men. They gave us every information, and informed us that the enemy had left Niagara for Burlington under the command of General McClure, the advance at Shipman's. We found by our messenger that Markle was at Shipman's. We did not think it prudent to attack him, as we heard several shots.

We imagined that their advance party had come up, and if they got the least intelligence, would pursue and undoubtedly overtake us, as our horses were completely used up, and a distance of 40 miles yet to make before we fell in with our advance posts. At Haynes' we fell in with a man who declared himself a true friend of ours, taking us for the

enemy. We went on as fast as possible, knowing they would hear of us.

At Honsinger's we overtook a man, dismounted him and took his horse. The dragoon called at Mrs. P. Smith's ; her husband was detained at Burlington a prisoner, on suspicion of being a spy. She told our dragoon that four dragoons had passed up a few hours before, on the direct road to Burlington. We were determined to engage them, or rather to give them a shot and pass them ; as we had no swords or holsters, our pistols were in our belts, under our coats, which covered our regimentals. Captain Elliot on the left, dragoon in the centre and myself on the right. If hailed, I was to answer in as Yankefied a tone as possible, "Colonel Wilcox's troops." As soon as we got abreast, each to take his man in front, and move off as fast as possible.

We expected to meet them at Birch's or Ranchey's, as those were the places where they usually stopped. On our approaching the latter place, we discovered two dragoons, mounted, before the door. Of course we took them for part of the four—galloped up—halted in front of them—saluted each other with "how d'ye do ?" One of them hailed us, and we replied as preconcerted—asking him whether they were British dragoons. He replied in the affirmative. I thought he was deceiving me, as I was him. I gave the signal for firing. My opponent perceiving it, presented his pistol at my breast. I returned the motion, waiting for Elliot to fire, fearing, if I fired first, the other would kill him. The gentleman opposite me, whom I took to be a major, as he was well equipped and mounted, thinking we were too many for him, wheeled to the left and made off. Thinking it was for the intention of joining the others, I made after him, and gave him a shot at about four yards distance. He returned the fire and fell from his horse.

I threw my pistol at him. Hearing the horse ahead, I fired again before I found the horse had no rider. I rode

up, caught and mounted him, letting my jaded animal loose. I loaded my remaining pistol, and took my post at the skirt of the wood, awaiting the coming of the other two dragoons, who I imagined were ahead. Captain Elliot fired directly after me, which was returned. He again fired, and shot the horse through the neck, cut off the bridle rein, and then brought the man to the ground, who surrendered.

Elliot rode off and left him, being perfectly content at getting off safe. The dragoon disappeared after the first fire. Elliot and I joined, and prepared for meeting the other two, who we still imagined to be ahead. At the deep hollow, hearing my horse going over the bridge, I thought it was them. We rode by the side of the road, intending to give them a shot when they came up. Finding they did not approach, we rode down and galloped up the hill, trusting to their missing us. We were in continual expectation of the party in our rear, as we had met with so many delays. On our arriving at Doctor Sumner's, we learned that Cornet McKenney and the Sergeant Major had gone down after a prisoner. On examining the bridle of the horse I was on, I found it to be McKenney's. I sent Doctor Bell down immediately, as I was sure he must be either killed or wounded. We rode on as far [as] Lewis's, took an hour's sleep on the floor, and proceeded on to the Stoney Creek, very much dejected in spirits, fearing I had been the death of a particular friend and brave officer.

McKenney and the Sergeant Major had been sent after a man called Force, at Phillip Smith's, who was in the habit of conveying information to the enemy, so we were informed. He heard, before he reached Runcheys, of the approach of the enemy, and was determined to see them before he returned, or get his prisoner. He expected to find them at Runcheys, and was in the act of opening the window when we came up. He had merely time to mount and get to the gate, when we came up and were abreast of him ; he very

naturally thought that a large party were in the rear, and was endeavoring to make off. My first shot knocked off his cap; on his returning it, his horse made a jump over a stump, and brought him to the ground, quite stunned with the fall. On his getting up he made for the woods. The Sergeant Major made for the same place. After being dismounted, they remained there all night, each running from the other, thinking the enemy were in search. On reaching the 40 Mile Creek the next day, I found out the mistake, which was near having a tragical end. It was really astonishing that neither of us fired when within a yard of each other, our pistols cocked and pointed at each other's hearts; Elliott and the other fired three or four shots without effect.

We expected our army from Burlington to move down and meet General McClure; however, it did not. I returned, and remained quietly at Dundas, thinking our great men had given up the idea of regaining the country.

ARMY RETURNS AFTER ONE AND A HALF MONTHS.

There was a large party at Miss Cooley's on the evening of the 1st of December; all the ladies in the place were there. At 12 o'clock we broke up by an order to move without delay to the 40 Mile Creek and join Colonel Murray, who had advanced on hearing of Wilcox's being up. We arrived at the 40 Mile Creek at daybreak; Colonel Murray had been below the 30 Mile Creek. King Joe, with about 250 men had gone a by-road back in the country to Mr. Lyons; I made him and Mr. Cordell prisoners. There was a long debate whether to pursue him or not; if we had, we most certainly should have fallen in with him.

General McClure, who commanded the enemy, advanced to the 20 Mile Creek, stole as many horses as they could, and returned from whence they came. The Commissary being hard run for provisions, the General thought proper

to push on the advance and get in as much flour and beef as possible.

On the 7th Colonel Murray advanced, with orders not to proceed with the main body further than the 40 Mile Creek, nor his outposts or scouting parties further than the 12 Mile Creek. That night I remained at Lewis's with Captain Hamilton and a few others. I went to the 40 Mile Creek on the morning of the 8th; in the evening I was to proceed to Ball's Mills with a party of men. I was up all night procuring sleighs; it was snowing all the time; I could not get off till the morning of the 9th. I impressed forty or fifty sleighs, and arrived at Ball's at 9 o'clock; I put pickets on every road. The snow falling prevented any person passing unobserved; I took up every person passing either way. I heard that my father had been taken prisoner by Wilcox, and obtained leave to go home, being very unwell. I prevailed on Captain Martin, who commanded the party, to go on as far as the 12 Mile Creek that night, by which means we could take up every suspicious character, as no person dreamt of the army's returning; my great object was to bring away my father. I always conceived, in persuading him to stay, that I was instrumental in his being carried away a prisoner, from his family, and detained.

INCIDENTS BEFORE NIAGARA BURNT.

The horses and sleighs were all in readiness for our expedition, the oxen were sent off with flour—at 9 o'clock we proceeded on, Captain Kirby, McKinney, Ball, and myself, were in advance. George Ball had left home to give us the information of General McClure's retreat, likewise their threatening to burn every house in their power on the approach of our army, which, to our cost, proved not to be an idle threat. At the cross roads, 15 Mile Creek, I awaited the arrival of Captain Martin; here I fell in with one of my dragoons, who had remained behind; and overtook a

sleigh that would have frustrated all our plans by giving information, tumbled out the passengers, and made better use of it. I took up a scoundrel of the name of Ferguson, who would not surrender till we brought a party, and were in the act of firing in at the door. Captain Martin coming up, proceeded on to Smith's, surrounded the house, ran in at the front, as Force was opening the back door to make his escape; the poor fellow was frightened out of his senses; he begged of me for old acquaintance to let him go, as he intended leaving the country next morning: I gave him in charge of a sergeant, and rode on. I had not proceeded far when hearing the report of a gun, I sent back, and learned he had been shot. After being placed in the sleigh, he made a leap over the fence, they called on him to stop, without effect; the Sergeant fired, the ball took him in the back of the head, and passed out of his left eye; he was 200 yards distant, and it was a dark night.

Expecting a party of the enemy were at Shipman's Capt. Ball and myself went forward to reconnoitre; after peeping in at the windows, we ventured into the house, but found no person there. We sent to Martin, who came and took up the position, also sent a party along the middle road; another went on to DeCew's, Bacon's, &c.; I went with a third party to my father's, and brought him off, as well as Chisholm; I left my mother and sister by themselves; however, they did not mind it; they had become quite old soldiers as to alarms and disturbances. Captain Martin returned by Holley's; I took my father to Ball's, and proceeded to the 40 Mile Creek, where I informed Colonel Murray of our excursion. I was severely reprimanded—Captain Martin threatened to be broken of his commission for disobedience of orders, the very thing he was guilty of himself the next moment. For I begged of him to advance or the enemy would destroy every house near the 12 Mile Creek. He refused to go beyond the 20 Mile Creek, and

sent an order for Martin to remain there until he came down. I returned, very much chagrined, and made an attempt to save what little property I could. I hired three or four sleighs, and went on by the McGregor Road with D. Servos, seven Dragoons, and three Militia lads ; I sent three Dragoons to Shipman's to prevent a surprise from that quarter, and young Honsinger over to see all clear ; on his giving the signal, I drove over with the sleighs, loaded them, and had them off in a few minutes. They were just out of sight, when the Dragoons from Shipman's came down and informed me that three or four U. States officers had that instant left Shipman's. I imagined a party must be in the rear, or would have cut them off by the lake road. I recrossed the hill, with the intention of assembling as many Militia men as possible, and guarding against all marauding parties at least.

The moment we got back, a flag of truce made its appearance, over the way we had come. I fired a musket to bring it to—I rode over and met it ; both the gentlemen were acquainted with my father, a Captain Bennett and Lieut. Frazer, of the States Militia. They had a letter for General Vincent, which I forwarded to Colonel Murray. I detained them until I received his answer. Their object was to ascertain where we lay. They thought of falling in with our advance at the 40 Mile Creek, instead of the 12 Mile Creek. I sent word for the Militia to assemble at Haynes and Clendenning's, and form themselves into a picket. In the interim we dined at my fathers, and made ourselves as pleasant as the times allowed. In the evening, we removed to Clendenning's, where they understood the advance of the army was. On receiving Colonel Murray's answer, I dismissed them, and accompanied them as far as my father's, back.

They returned under the impression that the whole army was advancing, and the greater part of it around the 12 Mile Creek ; whereas, only a few of the Militia were there, who had hastily assembled. The advance was only

at the 20 Mile Creek, which was not to proceed further; nor would it, had the enemy shown the least intention of remaining. I returned to Clendenning's, and took a comfortable bed, with the hopes of having a good sleep for the remainder of the night. This was about 2 o'clock; I was greatly fatigued, having been up three nights; I had just got into a doze, when I received an order to proceed to the Beaver Dams, and get off all the flour in that part of the country. I had twenty men of the 19th, and some of my own, altogether, making quite a formidable party.

Meanwhile I had discovered the town of Niagara to be in a blaze of fire; I was rejoiced at the sight, as it was an omen of the sudden departure of the enemy. I expected to have met a party near Bacon's. I got together a number of sleighs, and sent off all the flour to Ball's Mills. I found a quantity in New Holland that was on its way to the States people. On my return to the Beaver Dams, I took up young Force, who had escaped from a party of ours the night before, and had joined the States people: finding they were leaving the country he was making back; from him I learned that they were leaving the town.

On reaching Shipman's I was very much surprised to meet Colonel Murray, with the advance. On hearing of their burning the town, he was determined to attack their Fort Niagara that night. After refreshing ourselves at my father's, and resting the men, we moved on, it being near 9 o'clock in the evening. The Provincial Dragoons were one mile in advance. We procured all the axes on the different roads, to cut down the pickets of the Fort if necessary. We called at Thompson's and McNab's, and found the enemy had abandoned the town, and the inhabitants in the utmost distress. At the Rev. Robert Addison's we awaited the arrival of Colonel Murray, who came on with part of the 19th Light Dragoons. With those he advanced to near the environs, and thence proceeded on to see that all was clear. Nothing

but heaps of coals, and the streets full of furniture that the inhabitants were fortunate enough to get out of their houses, met the eye in all directions. Mr. Gordon's house, my old quarters, was the only one standing. Having made a few prisoners, we proceeded very cautiously on to the Garrison, which was abandoned—many tents were left standing—the barrack and wood work nearly consumed. We were very apprehensive that a mine was left for our destruction; a musket cartridge burst upon our ascending the cavalier bastion: each took it for a match to a concealed mine, and gave ourselves up for a rise in the air. Fortunately, our fears happened to be groundless. On our return to town we separated, Col. Murray went up the Swamp Road to quarter the troops at the 4 Mile Creek; the 19th went to Queenston; I returned with two or three to the Rev. Mr. Addison's, almost famished with cold and hunger. Not wishing to disturb the family, I went to Mr. Whitmore's, got a very good supper, and for the remainder of the night, a very good sleep. In the morning I went to Queenston, the 100th grenadiers guarding the Fort. On the 12th the whole army were on the move from Burlington Heights. The General, Staff, and a Captain proceeded on to Fort Erie, and made some prisoners; they very nearly took the two McIntoshes, who had deserted from me, and now wished to return.

PREPARATIONS FOR TAKING FORT NIAGARA.

I was busily occupied in impressing teams to get down two or three boats, as Colonel Murray was determined to attack Fort Niagara, as soon as boats for his men could be procured. Tuesday and Wednesday employed about the same business. I was sent over with a flag to Lewiston, in a common punt the States men had made; and I was, with Mrs. Nellis, near being swamped in a whirlpool. Captain Bennett, whom I had before seen at the 12 Mile Creek, commanded that post; here I met with Adams, Lyons, Nellis,

and Cordell, who were detained as prisoners. I gave them a caution, to look out and ascertain the strength and position of the enemy, with their means of defence. On my return, gave in my report; I got two boats to the bank; Generals Drummond and Riall, and Colonel Harvey, &c. arriving from Kingston, very prudently postponed the attack until boats arrived from Burlington. Captain Kirby was despatched for them, and brought them down to the 4 Mile Creek.

At 12 o'clock on Thursday, teams were procured and the boats brought to Wilson's, the place of embarkation. Some unforseen difficulty prevented our crossing, although the troops were on the spot every night, deprived of their rest. This evening I was taken very ill from over exertion; I was to have crossed with Colonel Murray; I came down, but I could with great difficulty keep my legs; the next day I was taken home by my father in a sleigh; I had taken a severe cold from fatigue and want of rest; I was so much interested in forwarding the attack, that I was eight nights quite deprived of sleep, in getting down boats, and other necessaries that would be required.

On Saturday night they crossed over, and were crowned with success. This was another of my most unfortunate military events, as I had been employed in all the other movements, and honorably mentioned, and now deprived of sharing in the most glorious affair that happened in the Upper Province. Captain Kirby was particularly and deservedly mentioned in the public despatches. Colonel Murray, however, entitled me and my troop to a share in the prize money of the place, for our services. A few days after, Captain Leonard's family came to my father's, where they remained for two or three weeks. I recovered enough to walk out occasionally. During my confinement Buffalo was taken and burned, in retaliation for the destruction of Niagara. General Riall commanded the expedition over the river. They crossed in the evening and took possession of

Conejohacty Bridge—made a few prisoners, and kept possession until the morning, although they were attacked two or three times during the night.

In the morning General Drummond ordered the Royals to cross above the batteries at Black Rock, in boats manned by the militia; owing to the rapid current, the boats were drifted down in front of the batteries; a great proportion were killed or wounded, and had not General Riall advanced to their support, they would have been all destroyed. After a short contest, he routed the enemy, who made a short but spirited resistance; he took possession of Buffalo and burnt it.

As usual, the failure of the boats to land above the batteries, which was impossible, was laid to the militia by General Drummond, to throw off the blame from his own shoulders, or rather, Colonel Harvey, who advised the attack. It was a cruel accusation, as no men could have behaved better than the few in action that day. The error lay in not marching up by land, after the capture of Niagara, when all the stores and village would have fallen into our hands with little or no loss. A small party went as far as Schlosser, and returned after burning a few houses. In my humble opinion, it would have been far more honorable and magnanimous had we gone and returned, without doing the least injury to the inhabitants.

Shortly after, General Drummond came down to St. Davids. General Vincent had left Burlington for Kingston shortly after the capture of Fort Niagara, with the satisfaction of seeing the country rid of all its enemies, and in a much better state of defence than when he assumed the command. Cornet McKenny was sent down to Quebec with his prisoner, Col. Chapin. Capt. Leonard had a few days leave to remain at my father's, with his family, and was sent down under charge of Lieut. Ingersoll, on the 1st of January. He had commanded the Garrison of Fort Niagara previous to our capture of it. During the late occurrences, I was confined to my room. Thus ended the campaign of 1813.

CAMPAIGN OF 1814, &c.

ARMY IN WINTER QUARTERS.

After my recovery, I went to Queenston, and found the horses and men in sad disorder; they had been totally neglected of late. As there was no immediate occasion for their services, I obtained leave to put them in winter quarters at Shipman's, at the 12 Mile Creek. I returned to my father's and stayed until the middle of January, and spent my time very pleasantly with Miss Leonard and a few other ladies. On the 15th, I obtained leave to accompany them and Mrs. W. Smith across the river; we went up in waggons, and had a pleasant excursion; on going over the river, not a soul was to be seen for a length of time. I took an affecting leave of my aunt and my cousin, and returned home.

I exchanged my quarters to Chisholm's, to be near the men; I rode to headquarters at Roreback's once a week; otherwise, I had nothing to do but to attend to the men. In the interim, we remained at the 12 Mile Creek until the middle of May.

I spent the winter as pleasantly as possible, often having a dance at Shipman's, and at my father's, card parties, &c. I soon got the horses in excellent condition. Ingersoll and McKenny returned from Quebec at the end of February. I recruited several more men, and found horses, which was the means of my having twelve or fourteen of my own in the troop, exclusive of my three chargers.

The officers of the 41st, who had been confined at Chilicothi, came into Fort George or Niagara on parole. Intelligence was received of the States people assembling a large force at Buffalo, for an attack, meditated in a few days —we thought they would make the attack in Lower Canada.

General Wilkinson, with 4000 men, at Plattsburgh, had attacked Col. Williams on the La Colle, in the Lower Province, and was repulsed most gallantly, with great loss. This was on the 30th of March. And when the renewal of military operations commenced, the greatest activity prevailed during the spring, in repairing Forts George and Niagara, and building Fort Missaeaqua or Fort Riall, so named after the gallant General. This fort completely commands the entrance of the Niagara river. So long as we keep the lake the enemy could only have a temporary possession of some part of the frontier. Every person now turned out with more zeal and confidence than at any former period.

Hitherto, they fought under the impression of eventually losing the country; although we had now but few regular troops, we were certain they would shortly be sent us, as Napoleon had abdicated, and our forces in Europe were at liberty. Our gallant fleet had taken and destroyed Oswego, and many stores there had furnished us with a seasonable supply of provisions. A general movement of the troops took place, and the militia were in readiness to march at a moment's notice.

Our forces altogether consisted of about 1500 regulars, exclusive of artillery, dragoons, &c. to garrison the forts and take the field. Colonel Pearson commanded the Light Brigade at and above Chippewa. I was ordered to Fort George; and got stables up and the men comfortably quartered; as usual, my quarters were at Gordon's. On the 1st of June I sent McKenny up to Long Point and Burlington, to relieve Lieut. Ingersoll, who had been sent up some weeks before with a party of sixteen men, as it was expected the enemy would make an attack at that place, and penetrate if possible, to Burlington, as they had the entire command of the upper lake, and shipping to transport what troops they pleased.

BATTLE OF CHIPPEWA AND ANTECEDENT EVENTS.

On the 3d of July I attained my 21st year; I had invited a number of my friends at the 12 Mile Creek to celebrate it; went home and had a good dinner prepared, and had waited until the hour of four—and no guests arriving, we were just sitting down to dinner, to eat it ourselves, when a dragoon arrived with the news of the enemy having landed at Fort Erie the night before.

I returned to Fort George as soon as possible. All the troops that could be spared were marched up to Chippewa, with General Riall. His intention was to defend that post as long as possible. The enemy landed under the command of Generals Brown and Scott, and surrounded Fort Erie. It was defended or garrisoned by 140 men, under the command of Major Buck, of the 8th regiment. On the 4th, they pushed on to Chippewa, skirmishing with our light troops, without much effect on either side. We returned within our intrenchments on the left bank of the Chippewa Creek, where part of two regiments of militia had hastily assembled. I went up in the afternoon, with the intention of remaining, and was sent on to Colonel Stewart, who commanded at Fort George.

The General expected a joint attack to be made by their fleet on the lake shore. On the morning of the 5th we sent the 1st regiment of militia back to Queenston. The enemy had been very quiet in the forenoon, in their camp—parties of ours had been all round them. General Riall thought their main force had not come up, or their numbers not so great as was reported, as their scouting parties diminished their numbers greatly. Three hundred of the King's arriving, he was induced to march out and give them battle at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. The Indians under Captain Norton were to commence the attack on our right, in the wood, supported by the militia and the light companies of the 100th King's

and Royals ; the 100th were to attack the main body in front, on the plain. King's in reserve, artillery on our left, Major Leslie's troop of 19th light dragoons covering them. The Indians, under Norton, took too long a circuit and got nearly in the rear of the United States camp, consequently did not get into action until it was over.

About seventy of the Western Indians, under Captain Colvin, led the advance in the wood. The enemy were all covered, ready to receive them—let them advance till they were very nearly surrounded, when they opened a disastrous fire. The Indians lost one Sachem the first volley. They immediately gave way, and could not be rallied during the engagement. The militia came up and sustained a fire from at least 800 men for fifteen minutes, when they retreated, suffering a very serious loss. The men went into the field under Colonel Dixon, Captains Grant, Rowe, Turney, and Lieut. McDonald, commanding a company each. The Colonel was wounded, and his horse shot in two places ; the three latter were killed—the action had commenced on the left, and was disputed with the greatest obstinacy for some time. Our right being driven in, the enemy were nearly getting in our rear ; however, the light company coming up to the assistance of the militia, they rallied, and in their turn drove back the States troops, which gave our left an opportunity of returning unmolested. More than half our men were killed or wounded. Out of fourteen officers, the 100th had only three unhurt. Had they pursued us, our small army must have been annihilated. Our loss was very great, as was that of the States people ; allowing for the very great disparity of numbers engaged, their loss was greater than our own, although we candidly confessed we were beaten, without prevarication ; which was not usually the case with the States people in the like situation.

It certainly is a very delicate thing to censure a commanding officer, particularly, one so popular and brave as

General Riall ; still, in this case, he acted hastily, neither did he employ all the means in his power. He sent away the 1st regiment of militia in the morning, who were the best flankers in the country. The 103rd regiment were laying at Burlington, 800 strong, which could have been down in two days. There were, likewise, all the militia of the country, which, when assembled, would have ensured success. Had they attacked us in the intrenchments, they would have fought to a very great disadvantage. I came up in the evening after the action, with a party of the troop ; the men were obliged to lie out all night—every house being filled with the wounded. I stopped at Street's, and spent a very unpleasant night ; many officers were lying wounded, groaning with pain. Such was the result of the battle of Chippewa.

In the morning, sent in a flag for the bodies of the officers killed, particularly for the militia ; as it would be a great satisfaction for the relatives of the deceased to have them properly interred. They were refused. On the 7th every preparation was made for a retreat to Fort George ; on seeing which the Indians made off. This, with the return home of some of the militia, diminished our force so much, that our position could not be maintained without the risk of another action, which would ruin us.

Early in the morning I rode over to my father's, and had the most valuable things removed to Burlington, as I was confident our army would retire to the forts, which would leave the country completely exposed to the enemy. On my return, met the Indians, who were robbing the farm yards. In passing Mr. Crook's, two of them had broken into and plundered his store ; got Wilkinson's assistance, and retook the goods after a hard struggle with the thieves. On my return found Mr. Ingersoll had come up ; at 3 o'clock the enemy opened a battery near the mouth of Lyon's Creek, and launched a few boats ; had they succeeded, our retreat would have been cut off. The incorporated militia just arrived and

formed in the road till the army passed on their way to the Falls, bringing everything away from Chippewa. Captain Hamilton and myself remained at Mrs. Wilson's till they had all come over.

A party of dragoons were sent on to Colonel Clark's, which retired on our approaching towards them. In the evening we followed the army on to Fort George, Niagara. Our rear guard was left on the mountain for the night. The next morning I was sent to the 12 Mile Creek with twelve or fifteen dragoons, with directions to remain in the rear of the enemy and watch their movements. It was not certain at this time whether their object was Burlington, or to besiege the forts ; in either case, I was to retire to Burlington, after making a communication with Ft. George.

On the morning of the 9th I assembled my small party at the 12 Mile Creek. My father had been sometime at Burlington, having sent away all the stock of the farm ; my sister went with him, leaving my mother and Susan at home ; my mother could not be prevailed upon to leave the house.

All the militia, excepting a few on the Chippewa road, retired to Burlington, drawing away their effects and stock, and leaving their families totally unprotected. The country never was more destitute than at this time. The States army advanced to Queenston, occasionally sending parties down the swamp road, and back into the country as far as Wilkinson's, Hall's and Collards. I kept up a communication with the forts, and a party at the Beaver Dams, occasionally advancing near Saint Davids, sometimes sleeping at one place, then at another, keeping a good lookout for fear of a surprise. On the 11th I went into Fort George to apply for a larger party. I was detained there two days, then sent to Burlington to order down Colonel Scott, who had assembled all the militia of the country, Indians, &c. I returned the next morning—was four and a half hours going, and five hours returning, the same day.

General Riall marched up to the 20 Mile Creek, with a party of the King's and Royals, and was there met by Colonel Scott, with 500 of the 103d, 600 militia, and 500 Indians. After a good night's sleep, I followed him next morning. Cornet McKenny came down with the greater part of the men. We were stationed in advance at Joseph Smith's—a party of militia under Adjutant Foster kept a lookout at Goring's. The first militia advanced to the 12 Mile Creek; after that I remained the greater part of my time at the 12; my principal object was attained, getting a party in advance of the 12 Mile Creek.

The enemies marauding parties had not ventured that far yet, for hearing a party was there, they probably imagined it would be of some force, so far in advance of Burlington. Part of the Glengarrys arrived under Capt. Fitzgibbon, formerly of the 49th, who had so gallantly distinguished himself heretofore. On the 15th, the first regiment of militia were stationed at the 10 Mile Creek; Brown's the 4th at Hutt's; other two at the Beaver Dams. The militia was daily skirmishing and driving in States' parties, who were plundering every house they could get at: they even plundered women of everything they had. The two last waggons were taken by young Ball, with a party who were carrying off soft soap, after clearing the house of everything. The bewildered families were obliged to leave their homes, and place themselves under the protection of the army.

A PARTY OF 30 VOLUNTEER TO RECONNOITRE THE ENEMY.

On the 15th our advance was stationed at Page's. On the 16th in the morning we had a smart skirmish, made a Cornet of their dragoons prisoner. In the evening our party was ambushed on the hill next Saint Davids. We received two rounds from near 200 of the enemy, within pistol shot; only one wounded, and one taken, young Woodruff and Thompson. On the 17th a large party came out and burned

the village of Saint Davids, where the Woodruffs and Secords lived. They plundered it of everything they could carry away. On the 19th about 30 of the most robust and determined men in the militia, nine of whom were officers, volunteered under Captain Fitzgibbon, as a corps of observation, to hang on the skirts of the enemy and annoy them by every possible means.

On the morning of the 20th we left the 12 Mile Creek for St. Davids; the day before the enemy had moved the army on to Wilson's and McFarland's, near Fort George, as we suspected, with the intention of attacking it. We took possession of Queenston; the militia had been in and made a few prisoners early in the morning. The 1st and 2d regiments came down and sent word to General Riall acquainting him of the movements, thinking he would proceed to the mountain, the best position in the country. The swamp on our left, the river on our right, the fort in our front, the army in the rear. However, instead of its being occupied, the militia were recalled. Our party remained in Queenston during the night. Capt. Hamilton Brigham and myself went down to reconnoitre as far as Camp's; we fell in with their advance picket, and returned, keeping a good lookout during the night: on the morning of the 22d nine of us breakfasted at Smith's. A party of dragoons advanced while we were at breakfast, which put us to the route, and we made for the mountain as quickly as possible. Our sentries stopped too long to fire at the dragoons, and were all taken prisoners. Captain Hamilton was surprised on the hill by a party of the dragoons, and was nearly overtaken, when we ran down and gave them a volley, which checked the pursuit.

Powers, McGregor, and McCracken were in the advance, near Durham's; the dragoons had come upon them unawares; McCracken jumped down the bank, and lay concealed until the States army had passed within a few feet of

him. The others made for the woods, half a mile off, the dragoons after them; McGregor first gained the fence, but instead of leaping it, turned round and fired at the enemy, who stopped, by which means they all escaped. The States army made for Queenston, with an intention of driving us from our position. We gave them a few rounds, and they retired behind the stone buildings until the whole army came up, when they sent a party of riflemen round by Saint Davids for the purpose of cutting us off. On perceiving this we retired to the brow of the mountain to gain Saint Davids before them if possible. I rode to Rose's, and sent an express for Major Secord to join us at that place. I gave my horse to Captain Hamilton, who had just recovered from a very severe fit of illness.

On our approaching Saint Davids, we heard irregular firing; Lieut. Montgomery of the 103d and myself rode on to give our men intelligence of our approach, and to maintain the ground if possible. We rode across the field on the right of the creek, and mistook the States troops, who had made a rapid march, for our own militia; we galloped up to within fifty yards of them, before I discovered the mistake. A few militia in our rear gave a shout and ran up to our support in a most gallant and handsome style; we wheeled to the left and right, and took opposite directions, which diverted their fire, and by good fortune we escaped, although we received the fire of at least 200 men. At the first discharge my horse fell in a hollow; I was about leaving him, thinking he was shot; he fortunately jumped up and bore me off with not a little speed; on gaining the ruins of the village of Saint Davids Captain Fitzgibbon joined us. We kept the village about two hours, and finding they were not disposed to advance, we retired to the woods and formed an ambush, thinking they would follow us. Captain Thompson with about 12 men was on our right flank.

Colonel Davis came round the mountain with 150 men,

chiefly mounted, with a design of getting in our rear; we gave them a few shots, and killed a few horses, and routed them from their position; altering their course, they went down to the village, where, had we remained, we should have been surrounded. Directly after we received an order from Colonel Perry to return to the 10 Mile Creek. Captain Thompson joined us, and came on as far as Collard's, where he remained to dine, in company with his brother, Ensign of the 8th, Lieuts. Ryley, Simonds, Warren, and McCasley, of the militia: not dreaming of any danger, they were surprised by a party of 200 or 300 hundred men under the command of Colonel Wilcox. They came round by the mountain, got up and surrounded the house before they were perceived. Thompson, Simonds, and McCasley ran up stairs with their muskets and fired out of the window, killing a dragoon, and wounding several horses. They refused to surrender, until Capt. Harrison of the enemy's dragoons came and offered them quarter; they were abused and insulted in a most barbarous manner after being made prisoners. Wilcox and his party then made a hasty retreat after destroying the good man's house in the most wanton manner.

We assembled our party at John Bessey's in the evening, which was reduced in numbers in one day to 11; the best of our men, were prisoners. We were all disposed to give up the adventure, and return to our respective corps, but fearing they would laugh and ridicule our adventure, we determined on another excursion the following day. On the morning of the 23d McKenny joined me. We took the road by Mrs. Tice's on reaching Robinson's: sent back our horses and went over to McMickin's—sent a scout by the road to inform the women we were near, and give us information of the approach of the enemy. Shortly after, a boy came and informed us that several riflemen were plundering Alexander's house. We ran over to the road, observing a few more of the enemy advancing by the same route; ran

round the wheat field, and got opposite the church, when another boy came to tell us of the arrival of thirty dragoons. We took him with us for fear of suspicion, and came round opposite Birch's, abreast of them, giving a whoop and volley at the same time ; they broke, some running up and others down the road, dropping two or three fine sheep they had just stolen. The women sallied out, begging us to return which we shortly did, as our numbers were too small to remain.

We got a feed at Corwen's, went a new road back to Ball's, fell in with a few boys, and had some sport on the way. Next morning we returned to headquarters with my father, who had sent for me to suppress a row with the men. I made out the muster rolls for the month, and was about returning, when Col. Drummond of the 104th regiment arrived from Kingston, and requested me to join him in a similar excursion, which I did, and promised myself it should be the last I would ever volunteer. In the afternoon we received intelligence of the enemy having prepared to leave Queenston.

BATTLE OF LUNDY'S LANE.

The army was put in motion at 8 o'clock, and I arrived with part of my troop at Lundy's Lane at 3 o'clock on the morning of July 25, 1814. Colonel Pierson with the light brigade arriving shortly after, we proceeded on as far as Bridgewater. A few dragoons were sent on as far as the Falls, to reconnoitre the camp at Chippewa. At 8 o'clock we fell back on Lundy's lane, leaving an advanced picket at Mrs. Wilson's ; but at 5 o'clock the enemy was observed advancing : shortly after they drove in our advance pickets. The militia and light brigade were ordered to retreat, as the main army were several miles in the rear of Queenston and Saint Davids. General Drummond arriving, ordered them back and made disposition for giving battle ; the Glengarrys and incorporated militia, 700 strong received the first fire in the woods, two

hundred yards in advance; two six pounders were placed near the church on an eminence. The 8th regiment, 500 strong, with a detachment of the 1st Royal Scots that moment arrived and were placed in the rear of the guns. My men on the right, with orders to join the 19th on the left, in the Queenston Road. The enemy, on approaching the field, filed off to the right and left, exposed to the fire of the two field pieces, which did but little execution. Amidst a galling fire from the Glengarrys and militia, the enemy advanced up to the guns almost unperceived, when a most gallant resistance was made by our men. The artillerymen were exposed to both our fire and that of the enemy; at length they were under the necessity of leaving their guns, which for a moment were in possession of the enemy. The dragoons on the left, under Major Lisle, retreated as far as Muddy Run, one and a half miles. The enemy's right outflanked us; and a company, shortly followed by a regiment, got possession of the road between the dragoons and the line in front. Major General Riall, receiving a severe wound in the shoulder, was taken returning by the road with Captain Loring, aid de camp to General Drummond, and many other officers. At this time it was getting dark, so that it was impossible to discover friends from enemies at twenty yards distance.

The first regiment of militia under Major Robinson coming up at this moment, made a disposition of charging, in hopes of retaking Major General Riall; the militia flanking him on the left, I was sent to communicate his intention to the troops on the hill to our right. On my return to join my troop, I went rather too much to the right, falling in with the enemy's 28th regiment. It was impossible to make an escape, as I was completely surrounded; a few moments after firing commenced from our men on the hill. Captain Clarke was taken prisoner nearly at the same time. I was taken prisoner by six fellows who were skulking from the fire, which then raged with great fury.

This put an end to my expeditions and observations of

what was proceeding in our military arrangement. My favorite horse, Hyder Ally, was also taken; on passing Forsyth's on my way to captivity, I heard the fire renewed, as the 10th had just arrived, who drove the enemy completely off the field, leaving us victors. Troops never could have behaved with greater coolness and bravery than ours. They fought against five times their numbers; The greater part of the army was six miles in the rear when the action commenced.

We were sent that night over to Schlosser, 14 in number, prisoners. Major General Rial, wounded, Captains Loring, McLean, Nellis, Gore, Washbourne, Lieuts. Youle, Frazer, Robins, Warffe, Quartermasters Linn and Cairns, Ensign Kilborne, and Capt. W. H. Merritt, of the dragoons.

Here we were joined in the morning by Captain Brown, Lieut. Cline and Lamont, Ensigns Lever and Montgomery, who were taken in the last part of the action; making in all, 19 officers, and 116 privates, taken prisoners. The greater part of the officers were taken by mistaking the enemy for friends, in consequence of the darkness of the night. We were kept out all night around a fire; tents could not be provided until the morning. We were all very much fatigued; many had been for several nights without sleep. We were marched under a strong escort to Buffalo, twenty-four miles, so that on our arrival, we were completely worn out. The officer who had charge of us I cannot speak much in favor of. We were sent to Pomeroy's Inn, where we procured a good supper for the first time, and took a very comfortable nap on the tables.

From my Memorandum Book while a Prisoner in the States.

July 27th. After breakfast we were marched to Major Miller's tavern, two miles distant from Buffalo, where we had good fare; I saw my uncle William this morning, who was

then residing here. Colonel Chapin was very attentive; I wrote from hence for my baggage to be sent over. We were here paroled for Greenbush; our guard was consequently dismissed.

28th. We left at 10 o'clock with three waggons, for our place of destination; I saw Fuller. At 2 P.M. passed 4 Mile Creek, where we purchased some necessaries. Our company consisted of myself, Captains McLean, Nellis and Washbourne, and Lieut. Warffe, with one servant; passed the prisoners under guard; a few slept at the inn; left this place at 6 o'clock in the morning; arrived at Batavia at 9 where we spent the day, in order to procure some essentials, and get our linen washed, which was in a dirty state, we having had no change for a week—marching and sleeping in the dust and dirt. Here we fell in with Captains Grant, Thomson, Birch, and Bowman, Lieuts. Brooks, Riley, and Carley, Ensign Thomson of the 8th, and Warren of the militia; five of them were taken a few days before us, by Wilcox, the traitor; the others were taken from their houses, contrary to a proclamation issued by Major General Brown, of United States Army. Batavia is a small village, with an arsenal and court house, fronting each other.

30th. Having breakfasted, we moved on to Ganson's—made a short stay, saw Postel, one of my deserters, and many others from different regiments. I also met with Belden at this place; made a short call at Smith's tavern, then passed the Genesee River—remained a short time at the Inn, where we fell in with a brother of General Wadsworth's, who had the appearance of a complete gentleman. At our next stopping place we had an excellent supper, and very good accommodations.

31st. Passed Lyman's—saw Mrs. Leonard, (who had been at my father's after the capture of Niagara, her husband being a prisoner) at Belden's, where I remained a few minutes to chat—walked two miles, and then breakfasted, when the land-

lady entertained us with politics during our meal; she was a perfect—mazon. At 12 o'clock we reached Canandaigua; this is a beautiful place, surpassing anything we had seen on the road—a fine lake on the right; here we halted for a short time. I was overtaken on the route, about ten miles further on, by John Hind, my old school fellow, who had heard of my passing, and followed on after me; he is a clerk in the bank, and alien to the States. On our route to Geneva we stopped at the half-way house, then pushed on, arriving at Geneva about 8 o'clock in the evening; we put up at Church's Inn on the side of the lake. This is a growing and handsome village.

August 1st. I took the stage with McLean and Washbourne; we passed through a rough country; crossed Cayuga Bridge at 10 o'clock, where we changed horses, and not before they were wanted. Captain Bennet not at home; he afterwards wrote to me. Passed Auburn at 1 o'clock, a vast number of people assembled to see us. Arrived at Skeneatlas; fell in with Dr. Calvin, who was very attentive, remained with him the whole of the day, and spent a very pleasant evening.

2d. The waggon came up at 10 o'clock, we resumed our seats, moved to Onondaga Hollow; dined, and part of us proceeded to Manlius.

3d. Took the stage, thirteen in number, by the Cherry Valley Turnpike; passed Cazonovia at 9 o'clock, changed horses. Dined at Litchfield, changed horses; at Martin's Inn met with Dr. John Prendergast; remained with him till the 5th, received every attention from him and family; visited Litchfield Spring.

5th. Took the stage at 5 o'clock in the evening; took up my servant at Dr. Nash's, where he had been remaining, sick, and proceeded to Richardson's Stage House in Litchfield, in company with young Kimble. Breakfasted at Cherry Valley, met with an old man who used to live near Dr. Muirhead, Niagara; heard of old Gisso; passed from

thence ever a beautiful country ; made a short halt at Scholharrie—fine covered bridge—fresh horses, and proceeded to Albany, where we arrived at 5 o'clock, P. M. Last stage drove too fast, carriage came near breaking down.

7th. Visited the museum, reading room, public gardens, and every public place ; went to church.

8th. Drew a bill on George Platt, Esq. of Montreal, in favor Dudley Welch & Co., of Albany, for £50. Met with Dr. Prendergast by accident, supped with him, (afterwards my father-in-law ;) called on General Burbeck.

9th. Met with Martin ; called on Mr. Church ; got some clothes and toggery.

10th. Met with some friends ; put up at Candy's Connecticut Coffee House ; very bad accommodations ; part of our company went to Cheshire, our place of destination, forty miles east of Albany, and situated between hills.

11th. Captain Loring arrived—got some money and a note from my father. Dr. Prendergast left Albany for Lansingburg in the afternoon ; met with Dr. Douglas in the evening, whom I had seen before in Niagara ; had twenty dollars stolen from me by some miscreant : paid all my bills, and arranged for a move in the morning to Cheshire.

12th. Left Albany at 4 o'clock in the morning with four officers and five other passengers ; crossed the ferry, proceeded through Green Bush, breakfasted and changed horses ; passed Lebanon at 11 o'clock ; visited the springs, walked up the hill, a most charming prospect. There is a curious sect here called the Shaking Quakers, who never marry. Arrived at Pittsfield at 2 o'clock in the afternoon ; called on Major Mellville, agent for prisoners ; gave in our paroles, signed new ones for Cheshire, dined, and were conveyed to our place of destination in light waggons. On our arrival reported ourselves to Captain Brown ; met our old friends ; put up at Wallcot's Inn.

13th. Removed to Mr. Green's, where I slept, but had

my meals at the Inn ; my servant, whom I had left at the doctor's in Albany, arrived in the evening.

14th. Part of our company went to church, heard a Baptist minister preach ; his discourse was on everything ; could not comprehend his meaning ; an abundance of fine girls there.

15th. Spent the day reading and playing cricket, which is the principal diversion we have : had half an hour's chat with Miss Brown ; the remainder of the officers arrived to-day.

16th. Mr. Campbell moving his quarters, thus leaving an empty bed, which I occupied, in the same room with Major Burke ; nothing new.

18th. Hired a horse and took a ride with Dr. Roper round the country, which is very rough and hilly ; it is, nevertheless, fertile ; they make a great quantity of cheese here. Captain Thompson arrived from Schenectady, where he was taken ill, on a visit ; he brought a Montreal paper containing an account of the action of the 25th at Lundy's Lane.

19th. Received news by a Buffalo handbill, of our having made an unsuccessful attempt on Fort Erie, with the loss of 500 killed and wounded, and 300 taken prisoners.

19th. Received the British official statement of the action on the 25th at Lundy's Lane, extracted from the Montreal Gazette reported ourselves to Captain Brown as usual. Captain James of the United States army is agent for the prisoners ; he arrived from Pittsfield, took an account of our travelling expenses, and dined with us ; heavy rains, which we have had the greater part of the time ; wrote to my father (via) Buffalo, enclosing the letter to Major Camp ; wrote Drs. Colvin, Strange, and Mahan, all enclosed to Maj. Melville, to forward to Wm. Merritt. No church this Sunday ; visited our friends ; in the evening a number of ladies assembled at the house to hear Mr. Warren play the

flute; their Sunday commences on Saturday evening, and closes Sunday evening. We were distributed at the different houses as follows:

At Walcot's, Cheshire village—Major Buck of the 8th, Capt. Thompson, Capt. Kerr, Indian Department, Capt. Grant, Dr. Roper, Ensign Mills, Quartermaster Kerr, 8th Captain W. H. Merritt, dragoons, Lieut. Vinecourt, marine artillery, [at Green's] dines with us; each paying five dollars a week for board and washing, and two dollars each servant.

At Hall's—they have excellent accommodations—Capt. Dawson, Lieut. Humphreys, Lieut. Maxwell of the 100th, Capt. Nellis, Lieut. Rowe, R.N., Lieut. Brown, and Midshipman Padmore, R.N.

At Brown's—Captain Brown, 103d, Capt. Gore, 89th, Lieut. Lamont, 1st Royal, and Lieut Jewell.

At Barclay's—Capt. Lander, Provincial Navy, Capt. McLean, militia, Capt. Washbourne, Ensign Waiffe. Ensign Kemble, Lieut. Robins, Lieut. Simmons, and Quartermaster Frazer, 41st.

Lieut. Frazer, Royal Scotts, and Lieut. Cline live at a house over the meadow, half a mile off.

Mr. Rowe, Capt. Spilsberry, and Lieut. Majoribanks, R. N., at Brown's, two miles off.

At Brown's—Lieut. Carnell, 100th, Lieut. Montgomery, 103d, and Lieut. Liner.

Captains Birch, Brooks, Alexander, Rose, Bowman, Hardison, Thompson, Lieuts. McCarty and Riley, and young Bowman, Captain Popham, R. N. and Captain Lorin, aid-de-camp to Gen. Drummond. Total 46, in and about the village of Cheshire.

The village consists of eight or ten houses, on the left of the road; the church stands opposite on the right, where we have a green plain for playing cricket; we are occasionally joined in this amusement of the afternoon by the gentlemen in the country.

22d. Rose at 6 o'clock; took a long walk with Captains Brown and Landon to the new glass house, mills, &c.; got a new pair of quoits, as the greater part amuse themselves with this game; some fishing in a beautiful clear brook that runs by the place; finished reading the life of Nelson; "campaign in Russia" next read; taking an occasional peep into Ossian's Poems, "the Wild Irish Girl," and many more miscellaneous books. Wrote Mahan another note for books, &c. by Mr. Brown; Capt. Spilsberry walked to Pittsfield and back; no hopes of an exchange of prisoners until the middle of October weather cold.

23d. A charming day; same return as formerly; playing quoits, reading, &c.; finished Porter's narrative of the campaign in Russia, which is certainly worth the perusal, the account of the action of Borodino in particular, exceeds anything I ever read.

24th. Wrote to uncle William; heard a funeral sermon by Elder Miles, on the death of a child; fine weather; received the Albany papers; nothing new; extracts from private letters mention our unsuccessful attack on Fort Erie, with the loss of 1000 men altogether, and Colonel Drummond of the 104th regiment; received boots. leggins, &c. from Mr. Mahan, of Albany; rain in the afternoon; Navy officers spent the evening with us.

25th. Pleasant weather; one month since I was made a prisoner; a long time it appears to me; read the newspapers, strolled, returned and enjoyed a good dinner.

26th. Took a long walk on the mountain; Capt. Loring arrived from Albany; cricket in the afternoon; received Albany papers containing General Gaines' report of the assault on Fort Erie; sad news for us; called upon Captain Brown as usual; Major Melville's clerk came up on business; wrote to Major Neil; sent to Albany for a pair of boots, received them by Wm. Grace; enclosed a ten dollar bill for payment of them; a suspicious fellow by the name of

Holland came here to-day, saying he was a British Spy, and applied to us for some money, particularly to Captain Loring, whom he had seen in Pittsfield; no attention was paid to him by us.

27. In the morning Major Melville's clerk came up to see us, and informed us of this fellow; Major Melville came and took him to Pittsfield; Captain Thomas, U. S. A., arrived from Fort Erie, he told us more stories than we wished to hear; commenced raining at 4 o'clock, and rained all night; read "I says, says I." "Exiles of Siberia," "Effects of Passion," &c.

28th. Heavy rain all day; spent the afternoon with Captain Dawson; party in the evening; heard many anecdotes, particularly of Mrs. Norton's affairs; creek rose very high; carried off the cotton manufactory at Adamstown.

29th. Took a long ride in the morning with Mr. Rowe, of the Navy; visited Mr. Mills, waggon maker; cricket in the afternoon: received an answer to the letter I wrote to Major Melville on the 27th; Mr. Foster brought a report from Pittsfield of Lord Hill having taken possession of Washington; to celebrate the event, we had a dinner party which lasted till 12 o'clock.

30th. This day we commenced whist playing, to kill time; walked out with Mr. Vinecomb to Liner's and Montgomery's quarters to breakfast; Captain Gore, who has been ill for some time, is recovering; received the handbills from the Pittsfield Sun, and extracts from the New York Commercial Advertiser, saying the British army under Lord Hill, 13000 strong, had possession of Washington City; the States people had one General killed; and a regiment annihilated; the editor says, no quarter should be given to an invading army; he does not appear to recollect their invasion of Canada, that unfortunate province, which they have never ceased to annoy since the declaration of war, although the population does not exceed half a million, whereas our army

is invading a nation of ten millions, who declared war at a time when we were fighting for the liberties of the world.

31st. People all in commotion about their capital; conjectures, doubts, fears and hopes in the minds of all. I took a ride to Mr. Wells', had a long discussion on politics with the daughter, who is a real democrat and a little demon; I sympathized with her on the loss of the capital; our old routine—eating, drinking, rambling, with the addition of a horse-race, which ended the day.

Sept. 1st. The billiard table arrived this morning from Albany; yesterday I saw Mr. Baker, of Colonel Wilcox' corps, from Fort Erie: he came out to visit the place of his nativity; wrote General Berbeck respecting our baggage; cricket, and a dance in the evening among ourselves.

2d. Pleasant weather; Capt. Dawson sent a man to Pittsfield; a ride to the limits before breakfast, up late last night; Captain Elliot and Lieut. Gardner 41st regiment arrived here, they were taken prisoners on the 15th at Fort Erie, the most unfortunate business that happened us during the war.

3d. Called upon Capt Brown and reported ourselves as usual; nothing new or interesting took place this day.

4th. A serious quarrel between Kerr and Roper; Capt. Dawson removed from Hall's to Brown's; I took his room and removed to Hall's, where we had a far better table; no church.

5th. Took a long ride with Capt. Loring round the country: received an extra Gazette from the Argus, mentioning our having received 60,000 barrels of flour from Alexandria, and carrying on operations against Fort Erie with vigor. Mr. Racy arrived to pay us a visit, and slept at our quarters; Major Mellville sent Captain James for Mr. Racey at four in the afternoon; would not allow him to remain with us; he still remains an alien in the States; running horses in the afternoon, dancing and cards in the evening.

6th. Rain again; fine weather; Kerr removed to our quarters: received the Albany Gazette with General Gaines' despatch of our repulse at Fort Erie, a report is likewise in circulation of the Plattsburg army having removed to the Niagara frontier; Gen. Gaines most shamefully accuses Colonel Drummond of refusing to give quarter; I have made considerable progress in billiards.

7th. We have each subscribed two dollars, which makes our playing very cheap; we have established a small fund for amusements in different ways; Lieut Robbins continues very ill; sent to Pittsfield for Dr. Childs, who pronounced him dangerously ill.

8th. One month since I wrote from Albany; have heard nothing of my baggage or horse; waiting to see Major Melville, to make a regular application through him to General Brown. Capt. James gave us every encouragement on the 5th of a speedy exchange of prisoners; how he knows, I am not a judge; fair weather; dull times.

9th. Took a long ride, played billiards, and strolled about, read, and at last drowned my cares in the arms of Morpheus; a party kept up drinking until 2 o'clock, to the great annoyance of all the community.

10th. Attended the levee as usual, entered our names, went out fishing with Captain Elliot; had but a poor days sport; Robbins continues to be in danger; Dr. Roper not recovered from his black eye.

11th. We were all in an unusual flow of spirits in the morning; it was sadly and most effectually curbed at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, by the death of poor Robbins; proper medical aid could not be obtained for him in time; he fell, almost a victim to his own imprudence; spent the day reading.

12th. A thick foggy morning; sent my servants to bring in all the officers to attend the funeral of our friend; had a man dispatched to Major Melville, thinking he would send

out a party and have him interred with honors of war ; he was not at home, therefore our request was not attended to ; the minister arrived at 2 o'clock, and we buried him at 3. I was one of the pall bearers ; prayers were read, and everything done for him in our power. The militia were called out for the purpose of sending a draft to Boston ; an attack apprehended there ; the party carousing all night.

13th. Rainy day ; nothing new ; quite unwell.

14th. Report of the capture of our fleet on Lake Champlain ; our taking Castine, Belfast, and blowing up the John Adams frigate ; repulsing them at Michillimackinac, and getting off from Alexandria without any loss ; likewise an order for destroying all the seaport towns assailable, in retaliation for their wanton destruction of our villages and private property in Upper Canada ; General Brisbain invading Vermont State.

15th. Received a letter from my father by Lieutenant Hall, of the United States Artillery, who had been at his house ; I likewise heard of the death of Mr. Thompson ; rode out to the Mint House ; Capt. Popham arrived from the springs, making eight of us in the house ; playing whist and chatting till four o'clock in the morning ; rainy night.

16th. Very dull weather ; wrote to my father by Lieut. Hall, who is going to Fort Erie, also to General Gaines, concerning my horse ; attended the levee ; a company of artillery men met at this place tolerably well appointed ; Capt James came up ; Major Melville has not yet made his appearance.

17th. Church on Sunday ; weather cold.

18th. Three or four companies of the militia met again to-day ; they made an awkward appearance ; horse racing in the evening ; weather cold ; received a confirmation of the loss of our fleet on Lake Champlain, our retreat from Baltimore and Plattsburgh ; the latter force said to consist of 14000 men under General Prevost ; Major Melville came out ; received my valise of clothes and twenty-five dollars

from him; most of the officers drew up a petition, sent it to Colonel Barclay, British agent, for leave to return on parole; Major Melville promised to write about the application made to him; I wrote to Strange; rain again; Major Melville returned to Pittsfield; very anxious, expecting a letter from Albany; weather fine. Wrote to Strange and Dudley Welch & Co. by young Brown, who proceeded direct for Albany; finished reading since my last, "Ossian's Poems," "Slave of Passion," "Discarded Son, a tale from Wester," "Exiles of Siberia," "Wild Irish Boy," "Camille," "Young Mother," and "I says, says I"; it is well I have committed their titles to paper, as I will thus remember having read them, although I cannot mention a sentence in either, except the story of Cordelia, in the "Discarded Son," which particularly struck my fancy; spent the afternoon with Captains Popham and Dawson; this is the sixth week I have passed in Cheshire; fair weather, cool; attended the levee as usual, being the sixth time.

23d. Wet, cold, rainy weather; went to church; Elders Lenlan and Roach held forth to a very large congregation; a number of beautiful girls there; this day two months I had the misfortune to be made prisoner; received a letter from Albany; very much disappointed at not having heard from R—, two months, nearly, expiring since I first wrote; the navy officers arrived, who were taken on Lake Champlain; they attribute their failure to the ill conduct of the men in the ship, who deserted the guns and would not fight; it is the first instance I ever heard of British sailors failing in courage; Mars of late has deserted our arms, we appear to be unsuccessful both by sea and land; cold, raw, and unpleasant weather, it has been very changeable since our arrival, one day we have to keep fires, the next is very warm, most of the time rain. The number of officers of all descriptions who have arrived here since I came is twenty-two; General Riall and Captain Wilson have arrived at Pittsfield.

27th. Rode out and examined the glass works of Messrs. Hall & Co.; a Scotchman by the name of Richmond has the management; the maintenance of the establishment is attended with a very great expense; the clay for building and the tubs to melt the composition in are brought from the Delaware River, it being the only place in the country where it can be procured: the fire stones come from New York, the blowers were all from Scotland, brought out by Richmond; they are now working at the stone cutting; they consume fifteen cords of wood per day; expense of building seventy thousand dollars.

28th. This day two months I wrote from Buffalo; commenced on a new source of amusement, running, jumping, &c.; weather fine; won a bet of McClean, who was to take up a hundred stones at one yard apart one by one, in fifty minutes. I took a long ride; Captain Loring went to Pittsfield; this is the seventh week I have passed in Cheshire; lost a bet on myself running against Lamont; all manner of exercise, leaping, football, &c. at Brown's, father of Mrs. Rowe; attended the levee as usual; received a letter from Major Melville enclosing three other, which gave infinite satisfaction, although I have no hopes of our exchange; Major Melville's conduct is gentlemanly in the extreme.

October 1st. General Riall and Captain Wilson paid us a visit; no hopes of an exchange of prisoners; General Riall was of opinion we should be sent to England, as we were sending their officers there from the seaboard; no answer to our application for leave to return on parole.

2d. Employed part of this day in writing; did not attend divine service as usual, rather a dull day; rode out in the afternoon; Capt Popham left me his horse to ride whenever I thought proper.

3d. Spent the day in reading, writing, and riding; foot-ball was introduced this evening for the first time, very severe exercise; sent my letter to Major Melville to forward.

Spent the day as usual; violent heat at foot-ball in the evening. Yesterday Nellis drew a bill on Montreal; borrowed seventy-five dollars of him, less twenty, which I had given him in a gold eagle; in the evening we played at speculation, I was very fortunate; entertained by the militia firing muskets till 2 oclock, as they were passing to a general review at Windsor, we, in retaliation, sang "God save the King," "Rule Britannia," and all the patriotic songs we could think of; disturbed our comrads at Wolcot's, for which they were about petitioning for our removal, a measure earnestly desired by all of us. Remarkably fine weather which we have enjoyed for some days past.

Took a long ride; the post brought the pleasant information of General Drummond's remaining at Chippewa. We had before heard that he had retreated to Fort George; in that case the whole of the frontier would have been exposed to an invading army, and every house within their reach would doubtless have been plundered. I was under apprehension for my dear mother and sisters, as they, in common with the rest, would have been totally unprotected, for every man would have followed with the army. I trust and pray that the troubles in our unfortunate country will soon be at an end. We hear that Sir George Prevost is at Kingston with the major part of the army; our new ship is completed and out, which gives us the command of the lake; we may shortly look out for a decisive blow on some part of the frontier.

6th. Rain last night, cold during the day; the greater part of the inhabitants going to Pittsfield Fair, which is to last three days; nothing new from the Pittsfield papers; received one we subscribed for, we also sent for the Albany Gazette, Georgetown Federal Republican, New York Examiner, and Boston Gazette; many other papers were taken by the other officers, so that we have a complete reading room on post days, which are Wednesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

7th. Cold disagreeable weather, reports in circulation of Sir George Prevost making a descent near Sacketts Harbor; a couple of gentlemen were sent to see the prisoners, from Albany; attended the levee as usual, the eighth time since my arrival at Cheshire; in the evening the greater part of our gentlemen were whole seas-over, it being the end of the quarter established by Mr. Hall.

8th. Church in the morning, the Elder's sermon not very edifying; a large concourse of people, many beautiful girls.

9th. Long walk in the evening; cold; this day a year ago we retreated from the Cross Roads. Fair weather; Lieut. Robinson and another naval officer arrived from Montreal; had been paroled to return in time from Plattsburg; they brought out very disastrous tidings, mentioned that Sir George Prevost had sent his army into winter quarters, instead of being at Sacketts Harbor as reported. The prisoners who were taken in the last sortie at Fort Erie, were paroled at Stockbridge, (a very fine village on the opposite side of Pittsfield) except Major Valette, who was allowed to remain at Lansingburgh. Major Burke, Thompson, and Keane, King's regiment, had permission to go back to Stockbridge, as some of their officers were there, they left at 10 o'clock; I accompanied Major Burke to the limits, parted from him with regret, as he was a very gentlemanly and good man—he lodged in the same room with me, so I became much attached to him; wrote Mathewson of the Kings', desiring him to inform me if he knew or had heard anything about my family since my leaving the lines; nothing new; received the New York Examiner and Albany Gazette; dined with Lander, Gardner, and Thrower.

This is the second month I have passed in the village, during which period I have not exceeded the limits prescribed in my parole in the minutest article. Humphreys, the shoemaker, arrived from Albany; very happy to find there is a strong prospect of peace. Lord Hill's expedition to America

detained in consequence of the dispatches sent to the British Government by the Plenipotentiaries.

Fine weather; Humphrey's, the bootmaker made his appearance again; nothing new or interesting; moping over Blackstone's commentaries two-thirds of my time; finished Homer's Iliad.

14th. The ninth levee over; a continuation of good weather; kite flying all the rage at present; most of our other games nearly fallen through; sent some time ago for Paul Clement, heard nothing yet; gave John Gould ten dollars when in Buffalo.

15th. Cold unpleasant day; let Warren have twelve dollars, which he is to repay in Canada. Visited Spilsberry and Humphreys; wrote Mahon, enclosed four dollars for cigars; no news; cold and raw weather. Rode out with Loring; passed the remainder of the day writing and reading; getting quite tired of Cheshire and its beautiful scenery. Received the paper, which confuted all the idle rumors we had heard of peace; am sorry to find there is not the most distant prospect of it; neither side appear inclined to make overtures; the war will be carried on with increased vigor. Heard there was a letter in the post office for me, at Ghent; cold, and nothing new. Wrote Major Melville asking him to be kind enough to forward my letter; attended the tenth levee.

General Riall and Mr. Moore, formerly agent for prisoners, paid us a visit. Captain Dawson was attacked and made prisoner by the Sheriff for forcing a driver of a waggon to convey Lieut. Murray of the 100th regiment to his quarters; Dawson refused to give bail or pay the damages; the gentleman therefore left him; went to church, the minister did not attend, an oration was delivered by an old man of 72 years of age; cool but pleasant weather; rode into the country; an affray took place between Lieut. Hicks, of the Royal Navy, and a citizen; Hicks giving him a good thrashing for kicking

his dog. Hicks was arrested early this morning, taken before two justices of the peace, and bound over to appear at the assizes, refusing to give bail, he was sent to the Lenox jail.

Three months have passed away since I was made prisoner, and no prospect whatever of an exchange; wrote Douglas of New York by Major Leland of this place. Took a long walk round the square—we exercise, daily, as much as we can bear with ease—rose in the morning between 8 and 9 o'clock, read till breakfast, played a rubber of billiards, wrote until 12 o'clock, read till 2 o'clock, walked about until 4 o'clock, dined at 4, sat an hour, strolled about until 7 o'clock, in the evening played whist, read until 11 o'clock, get to bed at 12; all getting more temperate; this is the employment of the day, over and over, again and again; if it were not for books, we should die of spleen. Yesterday Major Melville sent Captain James out to enquire into the case of Hicks.

Having finished my minutes from memory of the events in Upper Canada since the war commenced, I will now give a description of the officers, naval and military, detained in Cheshire, as prisoners of war.

The first batch of officers, prisoners at Cheshire, about 40 miles east of Albany: Captains Popham and Spilsbury, Lieuts. Rowe, Loveday and Brown, Midshipmans Logie and Padmore, all of the navy; were taken prisoners on the 31st of May, at Sandy Creek, between Oswego and Sacketts Harbor. Capt. Popham had been sent to intercept the guns for the United States ship building at Sacketts Harbor, having received intelligence that they were on the way from Oswego to Sacketts Harbor. Capt. Spilsbury was out cruising at the same time; both of them met at the mouth of Sandy Creek, where the States boats had run up for shelter. Popham took Spilsbury with him, which made their force a very respectable one, as they had all the boats of the fleet, two gun boats, and a 68 pounder in one; they pursued the enemy

nearly two miles up the creek, which was very narrow; the State troops surrounded them with riflemen and indians, capturing the whole party, after a most gallant resistance. The two marine officers were mortally wounded, one midshipman killed, and nearly one-third of the whole crew. Capt. Popham is a steady, brave, and I think, a good man, and is very much chagrined at being captured, as the whole responsibility rested on him; he was blamed for following them up so narrow a creek. The object certainly justified the attempt, as all, or most of the enemy's guns were there for the new ship; had he not gone, he would have been censured for not attempting the enterprise. What he did, he did for the best. The Wolf was slightly damaged at Oswego.

Captain Spilsbury commanded the Royal George, and was sent with some boats to watch the harbor; hearing of the convoy as he was rowing up to meet them, he fell in with Captain Popham, who took him under his care; he was likewise fearful of censure for quitting his cruising ground. Spilsbury was made Master and Commander since he came out to the lakes; he was one of Sir James Yeo's chosen officers, and came out with him; he is a brave, determined fellow, and was among the last that surrendered at Sandy Creek. He is nic-named the Tin Pot man, for being close; though I think much to his credit, as he had an aged mother and one or two children entirely dependent on him for support, for which he has contributed part of his pay, ever since he has been in the navy. He is a blunt, good natured sailor, full of life and action, and can endure any hardship.

Lieut. Majoribanks was confined, or rather I heard of it a few days after his capture. He was a particular favorite with Sir James Yeo; a hardy, enterprising, and brave Scotchman; he was with Sir James at Murves—one of his choice 500. He is open, liberal, humorous.

Acting Lieutenants Rowe, Brown and Loveday; Rowe almost made his escape near Sandy Creek; he had all his

boat's crew killed or wounded, and himself on the point of losing his scalp, an Indian had hold of his hair, when an officer saved him. He is a small, good looking young man, quick tempered, high spirited, very liberal and good hearted.

Brown is a perfect seaman, having been in the navy 12 or 14 years; a brave, wild, wicked fellow, the first in all mischief, never thinks of the consequences till it's over, fond of carousing. Notwithstanding which, he has many good qualities—openhearted, liberal, a warm friend, and fit for any enterprise whatever, as a seaman. A young man, well made, with red hair, full of anecdote. Both live at this house. Rowe keeps good hours, in bed at 9 o'clock. Brown generally in bed by 12 o'clock.

Loveday is an Englishman, sallow complexion, not a favorite with the officers, owing to his having a more distant way than the others.

Logie and Padmore, Midshipmen. Logie is a Guernsey man, and has been a long while at it, (wounded twice) having no interest, no promotion; has a dark complexion, small man, about 30 years of age, inoffensive, a good kind of a man.

Padmore is a New Providence, West Indian; an intelligent, tall, good looking young man, temperate and prudent; lives in same house with me.

Yesterday wrote my father, via Buffalo; to Platt, Montreal, and Walsh, Albany, by Mr. James Sparrow, who has taken our bill, and is in the habit of dealing in Montreal. No news, except our capturing two schooners of the enemy on lake Huron; attended the eleventh levee. Major Melville came out and paid us our monthly subsistence. Mr. Sparrow did not deliver the letters to Major Melville, consequently the one to father will miscarry; received an answer from R. of a prior date to the last; wrote an answer and sent it by the post.

28th. Fair weather. Wrote two letters to my father, one by Buffalo, the other by Montreal; a flag of truce goes

to the Lower Province in a day or two. Took a solitary walk, and turned in.

The next party that came prisoners, were Captain Dawson, Major Burke, 8th Kings, Lieuts. Humphreys and Maxwell, Ensign Campbell, and Lieut. Vinecomb, R. N., all taken on the 3d of July in Fort Erie, by General Brown. The States troops landed in the evening of the 2d of July, in two divisions, one at Black Rock, the other at Snake Hill, and immediately surrounded the fort. A few shots were fired on the morning of the 3d at the fort. The Major, knowing that it was not tenable, called a council, or rather, got the opinion of most of the officers, and surrendered from motives of humanity; to hold out would have been a useless sacrifice of men's lives. Notwithstanding, many of them refused, and called out to defend it to the last extremity.

Major Burke is a mild, honorable, and pleasant man, rather small, but good looking, of a good family—he has gone to Stockbridge. Captain Dawson is a most good natured and pleasant fellow, fond of a good hoax, and a married man. Humphreys is very handsome, and a perfect ladies' man. Maxwell is quite the reverse; a stout and most determined man, all Irish, and was opposed to the surrendering of Fort Erie till the last; possessing every necessary qualification, he is as well fitted for a soldier's life as is possible for a man to be. Campbell is a perfect beauty, small and young. Vinecomb is a very fine steady young man, employs his time in reading, writing, &c., and makes the most of it; very temperate; in short, he possesses every good quality. D. Roper, mate, is now in coventry with the officers; all being displeased with him—he is an unfortunate young man, for which I am sorry to say he has himself alone to blame.

The next that were taken were Mr. Alex. Merchant, Birch, Brooks, Hardiman, Ploie, Bowman and son—inhabitants and militia officers of Upper Canada, who, having families, and relying on the faith of General Brown's procla-

mation, remained at home, and were taken away from their houses, a proceeding without a precedent before the States people adopted the measure, which they will yet have cause to regret. They are all good inhabitants; the latter was wounded in the action of the 5th of July, at Chippewa. Mr. Merchant was taken with his father.

31st. Halloween. The servants all had a drunken frolic. Dined with Captain Popham. Established a band under the patronage of Jimmy Brown; himself and Thompson, violins, Elliot and Warren; flutes, Loring, Kerr, Brown, Lyser and Merritt, bazoons on the back of combs, Padmore, French Horn, Grant, whistle on the back of a knife, Vinecomb, bass drum; the medley all chiming in at the proper time, makes a tolerable performance. We have a regular concert every Saturday night winding up with a ball; admittance 25 cents; Spilsbury and Humphreys take the part of ladies.

November 1st. The next party taken were Capt. Thompson, Lieut. Riley, Ensigns Simmonds, McCasley, Warren, Thompson, all our Queenston breakfast party were taken prisoners—on the 24th of July, on our returning from Saint Davids to the 10 Mile Creek, they remained at Collard's to get some refreshment, not dreaming of the enemy, when they were surprised by Col. Wilcox, with a party of 300 or 400 men. Captains Thompson and Simmonds, and Riley ran up stairs, and fired out of the window; the enemy rushed into the house, and made all below prisoners; the party above refused to surrender till they were promised quarter, which was granted. They killed a dragoon and wounded some horses. They were treated in a most barbarous manner, when the enemy got them in their possession. Captain Grant was taken by the same party, at the same time. No post; the first time it has been missing since my arrival. Fair weather. Famous horse racing, the favorite, Gypsy, (as usual) beats them all very easily.

I shall here say something about the gentlemen last

mentioned. Captain Thompson is a native of New Brunswick, a man of most exemplary morals, a mild, good temper, and possessed of more fortitude than generally falls to the lot of mankind ; is a true and affectionate husband ; in short, I think he has not a bad quality about him ; there are three brothers in the family, the youngest was wounded a day or two before he was taken ; the other is with him. A few days since they heard of the death of their father, which leaves the family helpless. Ensign Thompson is a brother ; a good natured and most determined fellow, and has been in almost every skirmish on the frontier. Simmonds is an active young man. Riley a steady, good man. McCasley is an elderly plain man, more fitted for his farm than for the army. Young Warren is an active, jovial, handsome young man.

Captains Bird and Wilson, of the Royals, were severely wounded and taken on the same day ; both remained at Pittsfield. Captain William Kerr, of the Indian department, who remains in the same house with me, is a very fine young man, tall and handsome, and has been very active since the war commenced.

The next list of unfortunates, were those taken in the action of the 25th of July, at Lundy's Lane, namely : General Riall, of the 104th ; Captain Loring, Aid-de-Camp to General Drummond ; Capts. Brown, 103d ; Gore, 89th ; McLean I. M. ; Washbourne, Militia ; Nellis, Lincoln : Lieuts. Yule, R. E. ; Frazer, 103d ; Scott, 103d ; Liner, 103d ; Kilbourne, 103d ; Kean, 8th ; Cline, 103d ; Lamont, 8th ; Montgomery, 103d ; Waiffe, 103d ; Q. M. Thrower, 41st ; Ensign Robbins, Glengarys ; making in all a score with myself, besides Q. M. Bell of the militia, who in attempting his escape, was wounded and left behind.

General Riall is an Irishman, very brave, near sighted, rather short, but stout. Is thought by some rather rash, which, by the by, is a good fault in a General officer. Loring is clever in the cabinet, cool and determined in the field.

Brown, a stout Irishman, steady, with plenty of brogue, is a good tempered, jovial fellow. Gore, a very gentlemanly, active, and handsome man. Merritt, in bad spirits. McLean, a hasty but good young man. Washbourne, married a few days before he was taken, is dying for his wife; Nellis also. It is certainly much to their credit and honor that they left their young wives, and entered the lists of combattants so soon after marriage. Yule is a studious young man. Cline, an elderly man, and one of Bacchus' disciples. Frazer, a steady, brave Highlander. Lamont, a good looking young man, vain and consequental. Montgomery, as brave and fine a little fellow as can be. Liner, a fine young man. Waiffe, rather mild. Kilbourne is elderly, fond of looking in the glass, and admiring himself. Thrower, a passionate gentleman. Kearn, a good tempered, elderly man. Poor Robbins was a brave, jovial and wild fellow, which occasioned his death. Old Commodore—Capt. Lander, a very good, jovial man; was taken in the summer, in a gun boat, below Kingston; he has been used uncommonly ill by the States people.

3d. A fall of snow in the morning; a fair turnout of sleighs; papers arrived here conveying intelligence of the States army retiring to Fort Erie, which is truly pleasing news. The campaign has ended as usual, unfavorably to the United States arms; as they are not in possession of a foot of land in Canada. A fine day. Heard of Major Melville's going to the lines; supposed to be in order to effect an exchange of prisoners. The rehearsal this evening was prevented by Brown, the sailor, setting off a stink pot in the room.

This day a most vigorous effort was made to make up a dance in the evening, which, after many confabs with the fair, was effected. It began with a concert, dancing was kept up till 12 o'clock, we then set off the fire works in commemoration of the day, (Guy Fawkes.) Our party not so large as we expected, owing to the bad state of the weather. However, it passed off very well—about ten or twelve ladies;

and as the spell was broken, they finding nothing dangerous in British officers, promised to attend in future. Balls are therefore proposed to be given every fortnight.

Maxwell received a dangerous wound in leaping a few days ago; he is somewhat better. Attended the 12th levee; wrote and obtained permission for Goold, Woodruff, and some others of the militia to come out and work at this place on parole. Major Melville has not gone to the lines as above reported; rode out in the morning; dined with Popham.

Dull wet day. A town meeting was held at this place for the purpose of electing a Representative for the county of Berkshire, of which this is a part.

10th. Wet rainy weather. Wrote Major Melville, enclosing a letter for M. Walton and Mrs. P., of Litchfield. Fine weather; no news; Major Valette arrived from Albany and Lansingburgh.

The next action after the 25th, was the sortie from Fort Erie, which had a most tragical termination. Our loss was very severe. Captains Elliot and Cokeley, 103d, formerly of the Q. M. Generals department, (the latter badly wounded) were taken prisoners that day; Lieut. Murray, 100th, wounded; Lieut. Gardner, 45th, wounded; Midshipman Hyde, leg broken. Elliot is a most daring, enterprising, and active officer. Cokeley I have not seen; being dangerously wounded, he remained with his friend Butler at Lansingburg. Murray is an active young man. Lieut. Camp was badly wounded in the assault. Gardner, a tall young man. Hyde, a very good lad, rather hasty.

Mr. Butler, an alien, arrived from Lansingburg with Major Valette, who had permission to remain there some time—went to Stockbridge. Young Thompson arrived. Remarkably fine weather, dined with Loring; horse racing in the morning. Our wine arrived from New York. My letter to Douglas was returned, he could not be found. Mrs. Dawson arrived from Montreal.

The fourth of a year passed in Cheshire, and no prospect of an exchange. The 13th report to Capt. Brown. In the evening at the race. "Gipsey" was beaten by Richmond's horse, which was a very great annoyance to the party.

Sunday; Elder Salan delivered a very good sermon; wet day. The Upper House passed a resolution some time ago to wear moustaches or pay a fine, which was done this day, each person cutting his off and paying the forfeit. I applied to Major Melville some time since to allow the militia prisoners to work out; part came last week, the remainder, making twenty, yesterday, all being penniless, and almost naked, not having received either money or clothing since their capture. Fine healthy weather—rather wet. No news from any part of the globe. Received an answer to the letter I wrote Mr. Walton, giving me leave to draw on him for money, in a way I thought rather indifferent—therefore declined accepting it—wrote an answer.

General Riall came out and gave the officers a last adieu; he is paroled, with Captain Wilson, to England; his stay was so short, I had not an opportunity of seeing him; wrote him a line enclosing some certificates for his signature; he signed them, and sent me a very polite answer. In the evening had a famous or infamous carrousal till 2 or three o'clock. No news by the post.

In the evening we had a grand ball, sixteen or eighteen ladies being present; it passed off very agreeably. They are now to be established every fortnight. The Pittsfield ladies were prevented from coming, owing to the bad weather.

18th. A very wet, disagreeable day. In the evening the inhabitants of Cheshire had a ball in opposition to ours, and invited one of our officers, and requested him not to dance, which gave offence to part of the ladies, who with him left the room. A determined opposition has arisen between the inhabitants and ourselves. Fortunately, we have secured a strong party among the ladies, which enables us to put them

at defiance. The greatest exertions are being made for our next ball on St. Andrew's day. Every one has his part in decorating the ball room, which is to be fitted out in the most splendid manner.

19th. Made the 14th report; disagreeable weather, heavy snow; spent the evening at Lower House.

Rode out to Captain Popham's; spent a most agreeable evening with the ladies at Captain Brown's—among whom was a Miss Allen, a very fine girl, from Pittsford. She remained some time at this place. Captain Brown returned from Lansingburgh well pleased with the route. Spent the evening at Richmond's. The inhabitants in a fair way of being reconciled to the officers. Had a bout in the evening—broke up at 2 in the morning.

December 12. The Journal ends here, but letters from Cheshire continue the subject. The application I mentioned has not been attended to, consequently, the hopes of seeing you in Chataque have vanished. When we return the route will be by Montreal, that is decided, I fear it will not be this winter.

[The prisoners all got their freedom by the closing of the war. Mr. Merritt reached home about the end of March, 1815.]

MISCELLANEOUS DOCUMENTS

B.—CANADIAN REGULARS

Archives, C. 796, p. 41.

From Palmerston at the War Office to Sir J. H. Craig at Quebec.

War Office 6th October 1810

Sir,

A Requisition, dated 25th November 1808, for 353 Great Coats, for the Canadian Fencibles, having been received at this Office, and instructions given in May 1809 for the same

being supplied, and it appearing by a representation from Messrs Greenwood, Cox & Co, that the said Great Coats were shipped on the 11th of September following, on board the Ship Thomas Wentworth, Thomas Spence Master, for Quebec, but that, as she has never since been heard of, it is concluded she has foundered at Sea, I have the honour to acquaint you that, to prevent any inconvenience to the Service from a want of Great Coats, I have authorised a second issue of the number above stated, to be forwarded to the Canadian Fencibles without delay ; I am at the same time to request that should the Great Coats first mentioned, be at any future period landed in Canada, you will take care that they be delivered into the Public Stores, and report the same to this Office.— 11,392

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your Most Obedient,
humble Servant
PALMERSTON.

Archives, C. 796, p. 51.

From De Rottenburg at Quebec to the Military Secretary at Quebec.

Quebec 13th December 1810.

Sir,

In reply to your letter of the 8th instant relative to the making up of Great Coats for the 10th Royal Veteran Battalion and Canadian Fencible Regiment, I have the honor to state for the information of His Excellency the Commander of the Forces, that I have caused three Great Coats of three different sizes to be made up for each Regiment, in exact conformity, as far as regards size, with those furnished to the Army by the public.

These patterns have my seal affixed to them and when the quantity of Great Coats are made up, I shall inspect and compare them with the patterns. I have limited the Canadian Regiment to the estimate of the Royal Veteran Battalion, (Viz.) 19/4¾ for each Great Coat, which after the most minute investigation I find cannot be procured at a cheaper rate.—

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your Most Obedient
Humble Servant
FR^S DE ROTTENBURG
M. Gen^al

Archives, C. 676, p. 75.

From Brock at York to Prevost at Quebec.

York U. C.
January 2^d 1812—

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge Your Excellency's letter (duplicate) of the 13 Ult^o stating that Captain Macdonnell of the King's Regiment had been directed to proceed to Glengary for the purpose of ascertaining the disposition of those people to form a Fencible Corps—

The favorable terms which Your Excellency has authorized Captain Macdonnell to offer cannot fail of success, and I beg leave to assure Your Excellency that I shall gladly lend my best efforts in aid of so desirable an object—

I have the honor to be
Sir, Your Excellency's
Most Obedient and
Very Humble Servant
ISAAC BROCK
M. Gen^l

Archives, C. 796, p. 65.

Quebec 15th April 1812.

Conditions for raising a Corps of Light Infantry (Canadian Voltigeurs) for the Service of Lower Canada, to consist of,

1 Major Commandant
6 Captains
18 Lieutenants
1 Adjutant
1 Pay Master (one of the Lieutenants)
1 Quarter Master
1 Surgeon
1 Sergeant Major
1 Qr Master Sergeant
1 Pay Master Serjeant
1 Serjeant Armourer
1 Bugle Major
25 Serjeants
25 Corporals
10 Buglemen
475 Privates (or more if they can be obtained)

1st The Corps to consist of His Majesty's Subjects born in Canada, to be raised to serve during the apprehension of War with the United States of America, or actual War with that Country.—

2nd This Corps to be furnished with Arms, Accoutrements and Clothing at the Expence of Government: The Arms to be Rifles or Light Infantry Musquets with Black Accoutrements: The Clothing to be Grey with black Collar & Cuff and black Buttons, with Canadian Short Boots. Light Bear Skin Caps.—

3rd The Officers for this Corps * to be nominated by the Major Commandant, subject to the approval of The Governor General.—

* to be selected from the most respectable families of the Province, and

4th The Pay, Garrison & Field Allowances of Officers and Men of this Corps to be the same as those of His Majestys Infantry of the Line or Fencibles.—

5th The Men to be enrolled in this Corps, to be between the Age of 17 and 35 Years, and not below 5 feet 3 Inches.—

6th The Officers for this Corps to be furnished with Commissions from The Governor General and Commander of the Forces, which Commissions will be granted to each Officer, as he completes the enrolement of his Quota of Men, as follows :

	Men
6 Captains—each 36	216
18 Lieuts ea— 16	288
1 Adjutant	11
1 Quarter Master	10
1 Surgeon	10
	535

The Commissions will bear the same date as the Letter of Service, but the Officers will be borne in the Corps, as respects Seniority, as they complete & pass their Quota of Men.—

7th The Men to be enrolled in this Corps will be exempt from Militia Ballot, during this Service ; They will be enrolled under Articles of Agreement or Indenture, which each man will sign in the presence of a Public Notary, upon receiving his Bounty.—

8th Four Pounds Currency will be allowed as Bounty for each man * : no additional Allowances as reward to a Bringer.

* & to provide him with Regimental Necessaries &ca

9th The Pay to the Officers of this Corps to commence from the date of their Commissions : Their Allowances from the period they produce their quota of Men ; The Pay & Allowances of the Men from the period of their enrolment or Engagement.

10th The Staff Serjeants to be appointed by the Major Commandant, as soon as proper Persons can be selected to fill those Situations.—

11th The Officers of this Corps, excepting the Major, will Rank junior to all Officers of their respective Ranks in the Line or Fencibles ; and are not to be considered as having a Claim to Half Pay or any other Allowance in right of their Commissions, whenever it may be disbanded.—

12th This Corps will serve under the Provincial Militia Law of Lower Canada, and to be guided by the Rules and Regulations therein laid down for the good Government of the Militia.—

13th The Pay of this Corps will be issued from the Extraordinaries of the Army, upon Estimates made up by the Pay Master, properly Certified by the Commanding Officer ; In this respect it will be necessary to adhere as far as possible to the Instructions in force for the guidance of Regimental Pay Masters of the Line and Fencibles.—

14th This Corps will be inspected by The Governor General himself, as soon as it has been reported as Complete, and then, it is to be understood, that such men as shall appear to His Excellency as unfit for the Service intended, shall be replaced by proper Persons, by the Officer to whose Quota they may belong, unless such Men shall have been disabled between the period of Enrolment and that of the Inspection by The Governor in Chief.—

15th This Corps is to be drilled and instructed in the Light Infantry Manoeuvres, and Tactics, upon a reduced and simple System, and the utmost attention is to be paid to the Target practice.—

16th The Pay Master of this Corps, when a person properly qualified is selected for that Situation, will be required to lodge with The Governor General and Commander of the Forces, sufficient Security for the faithful performance of his duty, and the trust to be reposed in him, in Two Sureties to the amount of *Two hundred & fifty Pounds Currency each, and himself in Five hundred Pounds.*

17th In event of Desertion previous to The Governor General's Inspection of this Corps, the Officer to whose quota the Men belong, shall be obliged to bring back to the Corps, or replace the Deserter or Deserters at his own Expence.—

18th An additional Company formed of Indians will be allowed to be attached to this Corps, consisting of Six Chiefs and Sixty Warriors, this Company will be Armed, Clothed (after their own manner) and Victualled at the Expence of Government; They will receive presents as a Reward instead of Pay.

Approved.
Signed, George Prevost
Commander of the Forces.

By His Excellency's Command
(Signed) Noah Freer
Mily Secretary.

(A True Copy.)
Noah Freer
Mily Secretary.

Archives, C. 1168, p. 128.

Adjutant General's Office
Quebec 24th April 1812—

General Orders.—

His Excellency the Commander of the forces having been pleased to order the Levy of a Provincial Corps of Light Infantry Canadian Voltigeurs to be raised from amongst His Majesty's Subjects in Lower Canada, has appointed Bt Major Charles De Salaberry of the 60th Regiment to superintend this Service as Major Commandant who is invested with the power and authority to discharge the duties of a Field Officer Commandg a Corps.—

His Excellency is also pleased to approve of the following persons being appointed to act as the Regimental Staff Officers to the Canadian Voltigeurs, the whole to receive the allowances of their respective Situations from the 25th Instant inclusive—Vizt.—

Lieutenant Le Breton of the Royal Newfoundland Fencibles to act as Adjutant.—

Mr James Green to act as Pay Master.—

Mr Augustin Germain to act as Quarter Master.—

Mr — De Laterriere to Act as Surgeon.—

The Canadian Voltigeurs will be furnished with Field and Garrison Allowances, in the same proportions as to the Regimts of Fencibles, upon Returns & Certificates made up in the usual manner.—

(Signed) Edwd Baynes
Adjt Genl
N. A.

Archives, C. 796, p. 74.

Quebec 25 April 1812

Return of Men Engaged in the Canadian Voltigeurs Commanded by Major C. De Salaberry

	Names	Age	Size	
			Feet	Inches
1	Joseph Polerain	19	5	10
	Samuel McDougal	20	5	10
	Louis Trudel	23	5	10
	Louis Cramer	30	5	9
	Jacques Levasseur	17	5	9
	Joseph Larochelle	22	5	8½
	Louis Verreau	21	5	9½
	John Grant	21	5	8
	Christian Newman	30	5	7½
10	Audre Bisson	19	5	9½
	Barthelmi Gagnon	23	5	7½
	Alexr McDougal	19	5	7
	Louis Langevin	19	5	7
	Benjamin Flamand	24	5	7
	Louis Maret	18	5	4
	Jean Plamandon	22	5	7
	Thoms Brique	22	5	6
	William Lieme	28	5	5¼
	Joseph Laline	23	5	5
20	Thomas Cookson	19	5	5
	Louis Lavasseur	19	5	5
	Louis Gausselin	17	5	3
	Francois Carren	22	5	4
	Charles Degneau	23	5	4
	John Livingston	25	5	4
	Cyraic Ernest	19	5	3½
	Pierre Marinier	24	5	3½
	Jean La Croix	19	5	3½
	Aimable Roberts	20	5	3
30	Jean McDougal	18	5	6
	Ignace Plamondon	22	5	5
	Joseph Delisle	21	5	6
	Antoine Labranche	28	5	9
	Thomas Coudy	28	5	6
	Jacques Guerard	22	5	4
	Ambroise Letartre	26	5	6½
	Charles Gouge	18	5	3
	Francois Sauviat	26	5	5
	Marcel Morancy	18	5	3
40	Louis Peltier	30	5	5
	Charles Ritchie	24	5	4
	Michel Augy.	18	5	5
	John Robt Pearcy.	24	5	8
	Benjamin Langlois	21	5	4
	Francois Le blois	24	5	8
46	Charles Remi Parent	27	5	7

	Names	Age	Size	
			Feet	Inches
47	Louis Giroux	26	5	6
	Joseph Mann	21	5	6
	Jean McLoed	34	6	1
50	Jean Doré	20	5	9
	Olivier Parent	26	5	4
	Gabriel La Pointe	18	5	3
	Joseph Boulé	21	5	6
	Olivier Man	19	5	8
	Joseph Cretien	21	5	8
	Audé Girard	20	5	4
	Michel Deguise	21	5	8
	Pierre Girard	21	5	4
	Edward Feluette	17	5	5
60	Isaque Villeneuve	19	5	9
	Pierre Rouleau	28	5	7
	George Miller	28	5	6
	Christophe Efflaud	18	5	5½
	Antoine OClaire	17	5	3
	Jaques Mullin	22	5	3
	Jaques Gator	26	5	9
	Pierre Mingin	20	5	3½
	Antoine Boulange	18	5	5
	Pierre Dorion	22	5	9
70	Louis Noël	17	5	3½
	Edouard Macarty	17	5	3½
72	Francois Dupile	22	5	5½

CHS DE SALABERRY
Major Commd

Archives, C. 796, p. 117.

Present Strength of the Canadian Voltigeurs—
Quebec 5th June 1812—

At Chambly and Recruiting Stations — 162 Men——
On their march to Chambly & rus at Quebec 147—

Total 309 Non Cd Officers & Privates

JAMES GREEN
Pay Master

Inlisted since Maj Salabery's last Return dated 4th June 1812
No.
147. Couillard—30—5.6—Quebec—4th June 1812.

Archives, C. 796, p. 128.

From de Salaberry at Chambly to the Military Secretary at Quebec.

Chambly June 22[d] 1812—

Sir,

Herewith you will receive the proceedings of a Court of Enquiry which I had ordered to be held for the purpose of enquiring whether the men of the detachment under the command of Captain Perrault had received the full allowance of provisions allowed by the King's regulations.—

I have the honor to observe that the private men who have been examined before the Court, are those who are under confinement for the mutiny, which I thought it my duty to report to you for His Excellency's information. Private La Bé is the only one of those concerned in that affair who does not appear fully satisfied.—

The whole of the men are now quiet; and I have begun the drill of the officers and men, and I am in hopes every thing will go on well for the future.

I think it is doing but justice to Cap[t] Perrault to send you the proceedings of the Court of Enquiry.

I have two deserters in the Guard house and await His Excellency's commands respecting them and the men already reported.—

I have written to M[r] Levesque the Depty. Judge Advocate who cannot as yet aid me with His advice, as he has not received the extract of the Militia Law.

M[r] Bedard the parish priest of Chambly has Officiated for some time past for the Voltigeurs. He preaches and says an additional Mass for them every Sunday. I trust you will recommend him to His Excellency the Governor for some remuneration. He is the more entitled to this as from his

parish being very large and very divided, the additional work which our people impose on him, becomes a serious consideration to him.—

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your most Obed^{t}
humble Serv^{t}
Ch: de Salaberry Maj^{r}
Comd^{g} C^{dn} Vol^{t}s.

Archives, C. 703, p. 45.

[*Endorsement*] *Mem. of the pay of the Company of Guides.* 11th *Sept^{r}* 1812

A Troop of Guides for the service on the Cordon was established on the 11th Sept^{r} consisting of 1 Capt^{n} 1 Lieut^{t}. 2 Serg^{ts} & 30 Guides at the following rate of pay,

		s	d	
No ration.	The Captain, for himself & horse	11/3	p	Day
	Lieut. — D^{o} — D^{o}	8/1		
	Sergeant — D^{o} — D^{o}	5		
	Guide — D^{o} — D^{o}	3/9		

The men belonging to the corps of Guides are to furnish their horses & appointments, except Swords & Pistols, as one of each will be issued. They are to be paid on the 26th of each month by the Commissariat upon a certificate from the Major General under whose command they are placed, according to the number effective & doing duty.

Archives, C. 1168, p. 328.

Gen[l] Orders—Montreal 26[th] October 1812

Ten Companies of
80 Rank & File each.

1 Colonel.—
1 Lieu[t] Colonel.—
1 Major.—
10 Captains.—
12 Lieutenants.—
8 Ensigns.—
1 Pay Master.
1 Adjutant.
1 Quarter Master.
1 Surgeon.
2 Ass[t] Surgeons.
1 Pay M[r] Serjeant.
1 Q[r] M[r] Serjeant.
1 Serj[t] Major.
1 Armourer Serj[t].
40 Serjeants.
1 Bugle Major.
19 Buglers.
40 Corporals.
760 Privates.

The Prince Regent has been pleased in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty to approve of the Glengary Light Infantry Fencibles, being placed upon the Establishment of the Army, to consist of the numbers stated in the Margin.—the Officers who have completed their respective Numbers will be immediately appointed to the Corps.—

The Claims of such Officers as have failed in procuring the required number of Men for their Promotion will be duly considered by His Royal Highness.—

(Signed) Edw[d] Baynes
Adj[t] Gen[l].
N.A.

Archives, C. 1169, p. 57.

G.O. Montreal 10[th] November 1812

His Excellency the Commander of the Forces having received a Memorial signed by several respectable Officers of Militia and Inhabitants of the Township of Stanstead in

behalf of Serjeant Robert Rowe of the Glengary Light Infantry, and it appearing upon Evidence, that improper promises had been made to him, of granting him a Furlough and other indulgence—a practice in Recruiting highly improper and detrimental to the Service—His Excellency is pleased to Pardon Robert Rowe, that part of the Sentence of the General Court Martial adjudging him to Serve for Life on Foreign Service—And in consideration of the former good conduct of Corporal John Guy, His Excellency is pleased to remit the Punishment awarded him, and trusting that His Clemency in an instance where the offence is of so heinous and dangerous a nature as Desertion, will not be abused by Robert Rowe and John Guy, directs that they may be released and return to their duty as Private Soldiers in the Glengary Light Infantry.—

(Signed) E Baynes, A.G.

Archives, C. 1169, p. 88.

G.O. Montreal 1st December 1812

His Excellency the Governor General and Commander of the Forces, having been pleased to order the Levy of a Provincial Corps of Infantry to be called the *Quebec Volunteers*, to be raised from amongst His Majesty's Subjects in the Canada's, has appointed Major Joseph Bouchette of the 1st Bat, of Quebec Militia, to be Major Commandant, who is invested with the power and authority to discharge the duties of a Field Officer Commanding a Corps, by Commission dated the 25th November—

The Quebec Volunteers will be furnished with Field and Garrison Allowances in the same proportions as to the Regiments of Fencibles, upon Returns and Certificates made up in the usual manner.—

His Excellency is also pleased to approve of the following

Appointments to the Quebec Volunteers.—Viz[t] Serjeant Major George Stewart of the 103[d] Regiment to be Adjutant—
Thomas Green Gent, to be Pay Master.
Commissions dated 25[th] November 1812.
(Signed) E Baynes—A.G.

Archives, C. 796, p. 178.

From Bouchette at Quebec to Freer at ——.

Quebec 4[th] Dec[r] 1812

Sir

Wishing to place the Men of the Quebec Volunteers all together by way of making them more comfortable, may I request an Authority to Hire a House for that purpose, instead of placing them in ordinary Barracks, a Measure which I am perfectly convinced would at present, essentially injure the Recruiting Service—

I have found a Convenient House in the Upper Town which will contain about 100 Men, the Rent of which is 25£ to the 1[st] May Next

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your most Obed[t]
Humble Servant
Jos. Bouchette
Major Commandant
Q.V.

[Note] Approved.

Archives, C. 796, p. 168.

Strength of the Quebec Volunteers.

At Quebec — — — — — — — —	75
At Montreal — — — — — —	30
Total Approved	105

By Mr Shuters not approved — — — 14
Mr Lefaivre — — — — — — — 1
Mr McLean — — — — — — — 1

Total — 121

Quebec, 13th Jany 1813—
Jos. Bouchette
Major Commandant
Q.V.

Archives, C. 797, p. 195.

List of Officers of Glengary Light Infantry Fencibles for whom special consideration is asked because of expenses incurred between beginning recruiting and receiving their commissions.

Quebec 6th February 1813.

	Remarks.
Captain F. I. Weeks, received Recruiting Orders 6th February, compleated 24th June, joined 24th August.	Compleated his Quota in time to have been included in the first List recommended—embarked with his last Detachment of Recruits from Nova Scotia in June, but being unfortunately Shipwrecked at the Mouth of the River St. Lawrence, he could not reach Quebec 'till the commencement of August.
Captain Donald McPherson, received Recruiting Orders 6th February, compleated 1st July Joined 30th July.	Was confined to the small Settlements in the vicinity of Cornwall, where it was expected his influence among his countrymen would have been productive of benifit to the Service, had he not been limitted to a small district of Men, very averse to entering the Service, the Zeal and activity he evinced would have ensured him more rapid success.—

Captain William Roxborough[1] received Recruiting Orders 6th February, Compleated 10th May Joined 24th June.	Recommend by Sir Isaac Brock, obtained his quota of Men one of the first, but considering it disadvantageous to the Service, to give precedency in the Regiment to Officers not of the Line, his recommendation was withheld until the Names of the two preceeding Officers could be transmitted —Capt. Roxborough conducted his Men from Kingston to Three Rivers at his own expence, where he joined the end of June, and has continued doing duty with the Corps, with a degree of intelligence and ability, far beyond what could be reasonably expected from one so recently become a Soldier—his Company was employed in November in the Capture of the Garrison of the American Post in the Salmon River.—
Captain Archd Johnson received Recruiting Orders 6th February 1812, compleated 10th Novr Joined 10th November.—	Was confined to the limits of his Fathers Settlements where it was hoped his personal influence would have procured a better description of Men, this expectation has perfectly succeeded.
Lieutenant J. Macaulay left Halifax in May Joined in July.	Left Halifax in May with Recruits for the Regiment—

[1] *Recte* Alexr. Roxburgh.

Ensign Robt Ker compleated 16th April, Joined 12th May.	Joined about the 12th of May from Niagara, his Name was Omitted by error in the first List of recommendations—
Ensign Joseph Frobisher received Orders 6th Februy compleated in July Joined in August—	Joined in July with his quota this Officer was confined to the Highland Settlements of Glengary, who are very averse to enlisting—Ensign Frobisher has raised several fine Recruits since compleating his number—
Ensign Alexr. Macdonell recd Recruiting Orders 6th February, compleated in July Joined in August—	Was also confined to the District of Glengary.—
Alexr McDonald to be Ensign or Temporary Lieutenant, received Recruiting Orders in May, commenced in August—	Received his Recruiting Instructions in May, compleated his quota, and went on the Recruiting Service to Prince Edwards Island and Pictou in August last.—
Ensign or Temporary Lieutenant Thos Gugy received Recruiting Orders in July compleated in December—	Continued on the Recruiting Service, his Family possessing Local influence.—
Surgeon Alexr. Cunningham—	Attached to the Corps since February, visited the Recruiting Depots without receiving any Contingent

allowance for his Traveling Expenses, is attentive, zealous, and intelligent Surgeon—

Memorandum.—The Recruiting Orders issued the 6th February 1812 but in consequence of Hostilities commencing with the United States, all Recruiting Parties were ordered in, and the Corps assembled at Three Rivers 500 Men, the Recruiting was suspended with few exceptions, the Sole attention, and best exertion of the Corps being required to render it efficient for Field Service, in October the Corps was brought forward, and has since taken its share of Active duty.—Since the Troops have taken up their Winter quarters the Corps has recommenced Recruiting with tolerable success, but the Embodied Militia being prevented from entering, and the competition created by other Levies has very much impeded It's success.—

The effective strenght of the Corps at present, amounts to Thirty Six, Serjeants, Nineteen Buglers and Five hundred and Fifty Rank and File—the Casualties on the 25th December amounted to 125—Vizt. Thirty one Dead, Thirty Deserted from Head Quarters, thirty six intermediately approved Deserted while conducting to the Regiment—Five claimed by other Corps—One Sentenced general

Service, Twenty two Discharged by The Commander of the Forces on Final Inspection—making a total of Seven hundred and Thirty Men Recruited for the Corps in less than Nine Months—

(Signed) EDWARD BAYNES
Adjutant Gen[l] N.A.

Archives, C. 1170, p. 71.

[Quebec 9[th] February 1813.]

G.O.

His Royal Highness The Prince Regent has been pleased in the Name and on the Behalf of His Majesty to approve of an offer made by Lieu[t] General Coffin, to raise a Regiment of Fencible Infantry, to be called the New Brunswick Fencibles for the Service of British North America, and to consist of 10 Companies of 60 Rank and File.

1 Colonel
1 Lieu[t] Colonel
1 Major
10 Captains
10 Lieutenants
10 Ensigns
1 Pay Master
1 Adjutant
1 Quarter Master
1 Surgeon
1 Assistant Surgeon
1 Serjeant Major
1 Quarter Master Serjeant
1 Pay Master Serjeant
1 Serjeant Armourer

1 Serjeant Schoolmaster
30 Serjeants
1 Bugle Major
9 Bugles
30 Corporals
570 Privates

The Officers to be Nominated to Recruit for Commissions in this Corps, will be Allowed to raise Men in the Canadas, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, according to the conditions which will be Set forth in their Instructions.

(Signed) J. Harvey
L^t^ Col^l^ Dep^y^ Adj^t^ Gen^l^

Archives, C 797, p. 58.

From Commissary General Robinson at Quebec to Freer at ——.

Commissary General's Office
Quebec 11^th^ February 1813

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit to you a Statement of Sums advanced by me under temporary Authorities to the Canadian Voltigeurs, I beg you will have the goodness to acquaint me in what way these sums are to be accounted for by the Regiment

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your Most Obedient
humble Servant
W. H. Robinson
Com^y^ Gen^l^

STATEMENT of Sums Advanced by Commissary General Robinson on account of the Canadian Voltigeur Regim[t].

1812									
		Paid at Quebec							
April	20	To Major De Salaberry .	£200	..	..				
,,	,,	,, Ditto . . .	200	..	..				
,,	25	,, James Green Esq[r]. Paym[r].	300	..	..				
May	9	,, Ditto . . .	200	..	..				
,,	16	,, Ditto . . .	200	..	..				
,,	28	,, Ditto . . .	200	..	..				
Decem[r]	23	,, Captain Perrault .	50	..	..				
						1,350	..	..	
		Paid at Montreal							
May	12	To Captain Perrault .	£200	..	..				
,,	14	,, Ditto . . .	100	..	..				
,,	15	,, Ditto . . .	200	..	..				
						500	..	..	
					£	1,850	..	..	

Amounting to One thousand, eight hundred and fifty Pounds Halifax Currency.—

.J.T. Quebec 21[st] January 1813.—

W. H. ROBINSON

Com[y] Gen[l]

Mem. £30 Currency pd Capt Perrault on the 12[th] Feb[y] not included above.

Archives, C. 797, p. 95.

From Place at S[t] Phillippe to Freer at ——.

£500——Curr[y].

Required for the use of the Canadian Voltigeur Regiment Five Hundred Pounds Currency on Acct. of the Recruiting Service.

Thos. Place Pay Master Can. Volt:

Ch: de Salaberry L[t] Col[l] Com[g] Vol

The above £500 directed to be supplied by M[r] Clarke at Montreal.

Sir/

Agreeable to the orders I have rec[d] from Lieut: Col: De Salaberry I now have the honor of forwarding you the

Acc^{t} of the Bounty paid to Recruits from the 20th April 1812 to the 6th March following which hope you will find correct, I also forward two Acc^{ts} one shewing the balance to be accounted for by Col: Green, the other stating what monies have been expended & those indebted, by which you will perceive I am in advance on the Recruiting Service £231—16— and altho' some Sums are due by individuals on that service, yet as they are sending in Recruits daily with the exception of Capt^{n} Perrault they can hardly be look'd upon in the light of Debtors, his Debt to Government is certainly greatly Augmented, from the circumstance in part of his receiving Money from the Regiment & at Quebec at the same time & without the knowledge of Col: De Salaberry—I apprehend it will be necessary to take some steps for the recovery of the Old Debts, if you think so sho^{d} be glad to receive your directions, from the accompanying accounts you will I hope be able to understand how the different Debtors are situated & from that you can inform me to whom I am to apply, to Messrs Dubert & Kimbert I have written frequently & without receiving any answer— Capt^{n} Perrault's Debt is reducing Monthly, half his Pay being stopp'd for that purpose, his new Debt may be diminish'd something sho^{d} some Recruits arrive & pass he mentions being in Quebec

The requisition for Five Hundred Pounds will I am persuaded not be found too much taking into consideration that nearly half the Amount is already expended & as Recruits are comeing in nearly as fast as usual the remainder will not last long—

I have the honor
to remain
Sir
Your mo: Obed^{t} Serv^{t}
Tho^{s} Place.

Archives, C. 797, p. 44.

From de Salaberry at Montreal to the Military Secretary.

Montreal March 11th 1813

Sir,

The corps of Voltigeurs being now 438 strong independent of many recruits not yet joined, induces me to request that you will have the goodness to report the same to His Excellency the Governor General and at the same time solicit permission for the formation of the Eight Company.

In the last communication that I received from you, it was therein Stated that His Excellency had it in contemplation to give me the Lieut Colonelcy of the Voltigeurs and to appoint a Major therto : I have now the honor to observe that should His Excellency judge it expedient to confer this promotion on the corps, our best efforts shall not be wanting to add to its strenght by raising Men and in our endeavours to discipline them.—I take this opportunity to recommend Lt Adhémar for the vacant company, that officer having raised Sixteen men in addition to the sixteen raised by him for the Lieutenancy.—

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient
Humble Servant
Ch: de Salaberry
Lt Coll Comde Volt.

Archives, C. 797, p. 85.

From Baynes at Quebec, to Prevost at ——.

Quebec 2d April 1813.

Sir,

I have the honor to request that you will be pleased
[1] to recommend Mr Simon Fraser for the Commission of Lieutenant with Temporary Rank in the Glengary Light Infantry Fencibles that Gentleman having compleated his Quota of Men, and that you will sanction his doing duty with the Corps, until His Royal Highness the Prince Regent's pleasure is known. And I further take the liberty of representing to Your Excellency, that as it has been found expedient to employ Major Macdonell in the Command and general Superintendance of the District comprised between the Lower Province Line and Kingston, where his local knowledge and Personal influence with the Settlers promises a considerable advantage to the Service—that the Glengary Light Infantry will in consequence be deprived of the personal exertions of that Officer, while the rapidly encreasing strenght of the Corps, and more particularly the Active, and widely detached nature of Its duties require every Aid, and Superintendance of Superior Officers—And as the Letter of Service from The Right Honorable the Secretary at War, sanctions an Establishment of Two Majors I am induced to solicit that You will be pleased to recommend the Appointment of an Officer to that Station in the Corps : I beg leave to recommend Captain Macdoual of the 8th (or Kings) Regiment, as an Officer well qualified, and who has already Recruited a considerable proportion of Men towards his proposed Quota.—

The Corps is at present effective to an Establishment of Six hundred Rank and File, without including a considerable Number of Recruits at Prince Edward's Island and other distant Stations.—

Eight hundred and twenty two Men have been Recruited for the Corps, and Your Excellency is aware that It's exertions have been greatly retarded by participating in the Active duties of the Campaign, which have subjected the Corps to very considerable loss by Casualties unavoidable from the nature of the Service in which they have been engaged.—

I have the honor to be
Your Excellency's
most Obedient
humble Servant
EDWARD BAYNES
Colonel Glengary L^t^ Infant^ry^
Fencibles

[1] [*Marginal note : in pencil.*] What date did Mr. Fraser commence to recruit—[*In ink*] received orders to recruit—March—1812.

Archives, C. 1170, p. 155.

G. O. Quebec 8^th^ April 1813.

For the better regulation and Conducting the Transport by Batteaux, of the King's Troops and Stores, between Lower and Upper Canada, and considering the inconvenience that a great proportion of the Inhabitants are liable to, in supplying the hands necessary for this Service, when ordered on Corvée. His Excellency the Governor General and Commander of the Forces is pleased to authorize and direct that a Provincial Corps to be named the " Commissariat Voyageurs " be raised immediately to consist of

One Lieut^t^ Colonel, Superintendant,
One Major, Deputy Superintendant,
One Captain—
Ten Lieutenants, One of whom to Act as Pay Master & Quarter Master,
Ten Serjeants as Conductors,

Four hundred Privates being able Batteau Men to serve for 18 months, or during the War with the United States.—

It being the intention that the Field Officers of this Corps should be Commissariat Officers the Captain, Subalterns, and Privates, are to receive Pay equal to that of the Militia for the period they are employed out of the Extraordinaries of the Army, and to be exempt from Serving in the Militia until Six Months after their Services in this Corps shall cease to be required.—The Head Quarters of this Corps shall be at La Chine :—during their Residence at La Chine, they will be provided with Commissariat and Barrack Allowances, the same as the Militia when Embodied, and when employed in Batteaux they are to receive in addition to their Pay, for each Voyage from La Chine to Kingston and back, the Head and Stern Men, Forty Shillings, and the Middle Men (three to each Batteau) Thirty shillings each, and Batteau Mens Rations and in the like proportion for lesser distances.—They will each receive a Bounty of Forty Shillings to furnish themselves with small Necessaries on entering, and be provided with suitable Clothing for the Service.—

When unemployed in Batteaux the Corps is to do Garrison duty at La Chine, or at any other Post the Public Service may require.—The Lieutenant to be employed as Pay Master and Quarter Mast^{r} will be allowed the Pay and Allowances of a Captain.—

The Officers and Men to compose this Corps will be allowed the indulgence of returning to their homes upon Furlough at the end of the Transport Season, if circumstances will admit of it, and will be required to return again to their duty by the 20th April following when the Navigation Opens ; but during the period of their Furlough they will cease to draw either Pay or Allowances.

(Signed) E^{D} Baynes
Adj^{t} Gen^{l}

Archives, C. 1170, p. 168.

G. O. Quebec 13th April 1813.

At a General Court Martial held at Chambly the 6th January 1813, Private Jonathan Stevenson, Glengary Light Infantry was arraigned on the following Charge.

" For Deserting towards the Enemy, from his Regiment when quartered near La Prairie, with his Arms Accoutrements and Ammunition on about the 26th November last, and not returning 'till brought back a Prisoner to the Isle aux Noir "—

Upon which charge the Court came to the following decision.

" The Court having maturely and deliberately weighed and considered the Evidence, in support of the Prosecution together with the Prisoners Defence, is of opinion, he is Guilty of the Crime with which he is charged, and do therefore Sentence him Private Jonathan Stevenson to suffer Death by being Shot Dead."

His Excellency the Commander of the Forces approves of the above Sentence—but in consideration of some circumstances that have been adduced in the Prisoner's favour, and the length of time he has been Kept in Confinement, is pleased to remit the awful Sentence so justly passed upon him, and directs that he may be released and join his Regiment—

(Signed) Edwd Baynes
Adjutt Genl

Archives, C. 1170, p. 189.

G. O. Quebec 29th April 1813.

His Excellency the Commander of the Forces having been pleased to authorize the Levy of a Troop of Canadian Light Dragoons in the Montreal District, for the Service of the

Canadas, under the Articles of War, for Four Years or during the War with the United States, the same has been completed, and the following Officers have been appointed to it, Viz^{t}.—

Thomas Coleman Esq^{r} to be Captain by Commission dated the 30th January 1813.—

Benjamin Holmes Gent, to be Lieutenant Commission dated 30th Jan^{y} 1813.—

Peter Lefevre to be Cornet, Commission dated the 3^{d} March 1813.—

(Signed) Ed^{p} Baynes
Adjut^{t} Gen^{l}

Archives, C. 1170, p. 272.

Adjutant General's Office.

GENERAL ORDER.

Head-Quarters, Kingston, 21st June, 1813.

The Proceedings of the Militia General Court Martial held at Chambly on the 8th June, and the Proceedings of a General Court Martial of the Line held at Kingston on the 16th instant, have been brought at the same time, before the consideration of the Commander of the Forces; and while His Excellency is called upon to acknowledge and applaud the high sense of duty, and zeal for his Majesty's service, evinced by the Militia General Court Martial, it is with deep regret and disappointment that his Excellency feels himself imperiously called upon, to express his most marked disapprobation, of the proceedings of the General Court Martial of the 16th instant, by which two Soldiers of the Glengary Light Infantry, fully convicted of the heinous offence of attempting to desert with arms to the Enemy,

are adjudged a sentence amounting to little more than condemning the Fencible Soldiers to serve in the Line for life—thereby placing them on a footing with a great majority of the brave Troops of the Army who have voluntarily devoted their lives to the service of their King and Country, and whose honorable Corps ought never to be contaminated by the introduction of base and infamous deserters.—The pressing urgency of the Service precludes the possibility of the Court being re-assembled to revise its Proceedings, or his Excellency is willing to believe that the Members, would on more mature deliberation, have become sensible of the high importance of the sacred duties, that a General Court-Martial is called upon to perform, in sustaining and upholding the discipline of the Army—and most particularly so in the present instance, where the offence is of a nature subversive of its honor and existence. His Excellency viewing the inadequacy of the sentence of the Court, as highly injurious and prejudicial to the discipline of the Service, is pleased to approve and confirm it, in as far as relates to the disposal of the persons of the Prisoners—at the same time declaring his public and marked disapprobation of the proceedings.

The Prisoners Peter Vanclack and David Hardy, Private Soldiers in the Glengary Light Infantry, are to be brought to hear their sentence read at the head of their Regiment, after which they are to be drummed round the Cantonments with every mark of infamy and disgrace, and are to be Kept in close confinement in Irons until sent to England.

This General Order, together with the Sentences of the General Courts Martial, are to be read at the head of every Company on their Regimental Parade, and entered in the Regimental General Orderly Books.

By his Excellency's Command,
EDWARD BAYNES, Adjt. Genl.

GENERAL ORDER.

Head Quarters Kingston June 21, 1813.

At a General Court Martial held at Kingston on the 16th day of June, 1813, were arraigned Peter Vanclack and David Hardy, Private Soldiers in the Glengary Light Infantry Fencibles, upon the following charges, viz. For deserting from their Company at Prescott, on or about the 3d of June, 1813, and for attempting to go over to the Enemy with a Musket on or about the night of the 5th inst.

SENTENCE.

The Court is of opinion that the Prisoners Peter Vanclack and David Hardy, of the Glengary Light Infantry Fencibles, are guilty of the crime laid to their charge, and doth therefore adjudge them, the said Peter Vanclack and David Hardy, to serve as Soldiers for life in such Country or place and places abroad or Otherwise, in such Regiment or Regiments or Corps as his Majesty shall please to direct—and to forfeiture of all benefit or advantage as to increase of pay, or as to pension or discharge, as might otherwise have accrued to them from the length or nature of their service

By his Excellency's Command
EDWARD BAYNES, Adjt. Genl.

Archives, C. 797, p. 131.

From Baynes at Kingston, to Prevost at ——.

Head Quarters
Kingston 1st July 1813.

Sir

I have the honor to submit to your Excellency's Consideration the Copy of a letter from Lt A. K. Johnson of the Canadian Fencible Infy soliciting to be permitted to resign

all pretensions to promotion in the Glengary L^t^ Inf^y^ Levy to return to his Lieutenantcy in the Canadian Fencibles.

I beg leave to inform your Excellency that L^t^ Johnson at an early period resign'd his Recruiting Orders, which were transferr'd to L^t^ Fitzgibbon of the 49^th^ Reg but were afterwards recalled & restored to L^t^ Johnson at the earnest solicitation of his Father to the great disappointment & prejudice of L^t^ Fitzgibbon, who, in consequence of this prospect of promotion in the Levy, resign'd the Adjutantcy of the 49^th^ Reg^t^

L^t^ Johnson has proved himself during an unwilling residence of a few months with the Corps, so entirely unequal to Commanding a Light Company in the field, & so totally devoid of all Zeal to acquire a competent knowledge of his profession that I earnestly beg that he may be permitted to retire from his present station, which he is incapable of filling with Credit to himself or without injury to the Service. I beg strongly to recommend to your Excellency's notice the pretensions of L^t^ Fitzgibbon of the 49^th^ from the circumstances above stated, but most particularly from his ability as an Officer of a L^t^ Corps, in which line of service he has recently so eminently distinguish'd himself.

I have &c

(Sign'd) Edw^d^ Baynes
Col.

Archives, C. 797, p. 129.

Enclosure. From Lieut. A. K. Johnson, Can. Regt, at Kingston to Baynes at ——.

Kingston 28^th^ June 1813

Sir,

I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 25^th^ Ins & in reply beg to acquaint you that it is not my wish or expectation to be permitted to absent myself from the

Glengary Reg^{t} so long as I am attach'd to it, but as I am only doing duty with that Corps & belong to another Reg^{t} I conceive that I may at any time return to the Corps to which I belong & I beg leave to state that it is not any longer my wish to continue with the Glengary Reg^{t} as there appears to be but little probability of my succeeding to the vacant Company & even should my promotion take place I must be junior to six Captains who were junior Lieutenants to myself, one of whom has been appointed lately without raising a man for the Corps, whereas I have been at considerable expence in recruiting for the Reg^{t} & could most probably have completed my quota had I not been prevented at the most favorable period for recruiting, & the expence of paying for the number of men that I require to complete my complement added to what I have already incurred being greater than my circumstances will admit of, together with the disappointm^{t} of being constantly under the Command of those who were junior to myself induces me to resign all claim to promotion in the Glengary Reg^{t} provided it does not interfere with my situation as Lieutenant in the Canadian Fencibles, & I request you will be pleased to obtain for me His Excellency's permission to return to that Corps.

I have &c

(Sign'd) A. K. Johnson

L^{t} Can^{a} Reg^{t}

Archives, C. 797, p. 344.

From de Salaberry at Montreal to the Military Secretary at Quebec.

Montreal Dec^{r} 27th 1813

Sir,

I think it my duty to represent for the information of the Commander of the Forces and Governor in Chief, the great expense to which Officers of the Voltigeurs are exposed when

employed on the recruiting Service (if not recruiting for commissions) by reason of their being no distribution of the enlisting money allowed to the recruit, a proportion of which should cover the Recruiting Officers expense when a recruit deserts previous to his having been passed at the Head Quarters of the Regiment. So much loss has been sustained for want of a due provision on this head, that Officers are averse to being sent on that Service.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient
humble Servant
CH: DE SALABERRY
L[t] Col. Com[s] Volt.

Archives, C. 797, p. 228.

Project for raising a Corps of Light Inf[y] (Canadian Voltigeurs) for the Service of the Canadas, to consist of,

1 Colonel
1 Lieu[t] Colonel
1 Major
8 Captains
8 1[st] Lieutenants
8 2[nd] Do
1 Adjutant
1 Pay Master
1 Quarter Master
1 Surgeon

---

1 Ass[t] Surgeon
5 Staff Serjeants
24 Serjeants
8 Bugles
480 Rank & file (or more if they can be obtained)

1st The Corps to consist of His Majesty's Subjects born in the Canadas, to be inlisted to serve for Seven Years—

2nd This Corps to be furnished with Arms (Rifles) at the expence of Government—The Clothing to be Grey and furnished, by the Colonel, the Accoutrements to be also furnished by the Colonel under the existing Army Regulations.—

3d The Officers to be those now in the Canadian Voltigeurs, but all vacancies and future Commissions to be disposed of by the Governor General—[1]

4th The Men to be enrolled in this Corps to be between the age of 16 and 33—at the raising of the Corps 20 boys from 14 to 16 to be allowed to be engaged to provide for the Sons of the Old Voltigeurs—

5th The Officers of this Corps to be furnished with Commissions from the King or the Governor General—[2]

6th The Commissions to bear the same date as the Letter of Service, but the Officers to be borne in the Corps as they now stand in the Canadian Voltigeurs—

7th The men enrolled in this Corps to be Inlisted to Serve under the Articles of War—

8th The Bounty to the Men to be the same as that of the Glengary Light Infy and to be distributed in the same manner, and one hundred acres of Land to be granted at the expiration of the Seven Years ; If the Men reinlist, to be allowed the same bounty and land—Such of the Men as are now in the Corps, who may wish to Volunteer, to be allowed the same bounty, and lands

9th The Officers of this Corps to have rank in the Army and half pay whenever disbanded—

10th This Corps will be inspected by the Governor General himself as soon as Complete, and then, all such Men as appear to His Excellency unfit for the Service, shall be

[1] [Substituted in pencil] disposed of as in the Canadian Fencibles.
[2] [Cancelled with pencil] or the Governor General.

replaced by proper persons, unless such Men shall have been disabled between the Inlistment and the Inspection of the Governor General—

11 This Corps to be drilled and instructed in the Light Infantry Manoeuvres, and Tactics, upon a reduced and simple System, and the utmost attention to be paid to the Target practice—

12 The Pay Master of this Corps is to be required to give the usual sureties.

13 As soon as the Corps is completed ten Men per Company to be added.

[*Pencil Note*] I have no objection to this Scheme for converting the Voltigeurs into a permanent Native Corps provided it is put in a more concise form—such a one as would make it acceptable in the sight of His Majesty's Government.

Archives, C. 797, p. 239.

From Baynes at Quebec to Prevost at ——.

Quebec 9th February 1814

Sir,

I have the honor to submit for Your Excellency's consideration the Triplicate of a letter from the Right Honble the Secretary at War, dated War Office 18th May 1813, the Original and Duplicate of which have not been received, being in answer to an application made by me in favour of some Soldiers serving in the Glengary Light Infantry to be allowed to receive the additional Pay for former Services, and informing me that as it is not generally allowed to the Men of the Corps, that His Royal Highness the Commander in Chief is of opinion, in which He concurs that it would be very inexpedient to make any partial exceptions in favor of the Men alluded to.—

It is with the utmost deference that I presume to bring

to Your Excellency's notice a claim that has already received the decision of the highest authority at the same time I conceive it my duty to represent to Your Excellency, that, it has been the custom to grant this Allowance in the other Fencible Corps serving in the Canada's, as will appear from an Extract of the Estimates for Pay, for the last month, which I have the honor to enclose ; and not conceiving that it was the intention of Government to make an exception to the prejudice of the Glengary Light Infantry exclusively.—Several Soldiers entitled to additional pay from former Service, have enlisted, and entered into this Corps by transfer in the confidence of being permitted to receive the benifit of His Majesty's Munificence, earned by their former Service—and several Soldiers whose period of Service have expired in their former Corps, and who were on the point of returning to Europe have recently enlisted in the Glengary Light Infantry with an assurance from Major General Glasgow that they would be entitled to the additional Pay ; the same as if they had reenlisted in their former Corps.—

It would be superfluous to represent to Your Excellency the very great advantage that must accrue to the Service from the introduction of a proportion of Old tried Soldiers into a New Levy.—

In submitting these Circumstances to Your Excellency's consideration permit me earnestly to solicit that you will be pleased to recommend that the Glengary Light Infantry may not in this respect be placed on a less favored footing than the other Corps of Fencible Infantry Serving in the Canada's.

I have the honor to be
Your Excellency's
most obedient
humble Servant
EDWARD BAYNES
Col[l] Glengary L[t] In.

Archives, C. 797, p. 239.

	Privates after 14 Years Service	Privates from 7 to 14 Years Service	Privates under 7 Years Service	Total
Royal Newfd Fencs . . .	34	100	53	187
Canadian Fencibles . . .	13	34	572	619
Canadian Voltigeurs . . .	None	20	403	423

From the last Estimates up to the 24th February 1814

Archives, C. 797, p. 295.

From Drummond at Kingston to Baynes at ——.

Kingston 26th June [1814]

Sir/

I have had the honor to receive your communication of the 18th Inst, accompanying the copy of a Letter addressed to His Excellency the Commander of the Forces, on the means which you consider most elegible to be pursued to recruit the Glengary Light Infantry, as a select Frontier Light Corps for the Service of Upper Canada.

The circumstances which you have pointed out as the causes of failure hitherto in your unwearied endeavours to promote the recruiting of the Corps, and to keep it effective in the Field, as well as the Plan you further propose to His Excellency to be adopted, with the view of accomplishing that desireable object, I have most attentively considered, and am equally convinced with yourself of the advantages which would result to this Province from having a Corps, composed of such materials as you describe stationed on its frontier.

Under this impression I shall be most happy as far as lies in my power to afford support to your projected scheme

of encreasing and establishing the Glengary Light Infantry as a permanent Frontier Corps in Upper Canada, and shall very readily in my communication with His Majestys Ministers, recommend the Grants of such quantity of waste lands of the Crown in this Province, as may be judged necessary to induce a sufficient number of Men to inlist in the Corps.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your very faithful
Humble Servant
GORDON DRUMMOND
L[t] General & President

Archives, C. 797, p. 298.

From Robertson at Point Henry to Freer at ——.

Duplicate Point Henry 6[th] Aug[t] 1814

Sir

I beg leave to State, that the Adjutant of the Regiment has received a letter from L[t] Gugy the officer in Command of the recruiting party at Montreal and also one from Serjeant M[c]Keehan in charge of the recruiting at Quebec—mentioning that they have received Orders to Cease Recruiting and to proceed with their parties to the Head Quarters of the Regiment—

This puts a final Stop, to the recruiting for the Canadian Regiment, there being no other person employed on that Service.

I beg leave to mention, that a party has always been Stationed at Quebec and Montreal on the Recruiting Service, since the year 1804, which places I consider, the Recruiting Depots for the Corps.—

His Majestys Regulations page 274 and 49—hold the Commanding officer responsible, for the provision to be made, for the Recruiting Service. It is the duty of the Commanding officer of a Regiment or Battalion, to make proper arrangements for the Recruiting of the Corps—by employing a proportion of officers and others on the Recruiting Service; The number and Strength, of the Recruiting parties—may vary according to circumstances; but in every instance, the number of officers and Non Commissioned officers, to be So imployed; must be equal, at least, to the Establishment of one Company for Regiment or Battalion—

And the Commanding officer of the Corps; will Select Such officers and others; for the Recruiting Service; as are the most likely to meet with Success; as I have no Recruiting parties; in any part of His Majestys Dominions; except Montreal and Quebec—I consider it essentially necessary; to the existance of the Corps, in an Effective State that a Recruiting party should be Kept at Each of these places—It is from these *Towns*—that many of the *best description* of our Men have been Inlisted—and as I am convinced from experience; that the *Lower Canadians* are in every way better calculated for Soldiers—but more particularly So, in the instance of Fidelity than the Inhabitants of this province—

I feel it my duty; to make this Communication to His Excellency; in the hope, that he will be pleased to allow me to continue my Recruiting party at Montreal and Quebec in their present Quarters, they never occupied any part of the regular Barracks, at either place—

The doing which, I beg leave humbly to report I conceive, of *Vitle* importance, not only to the well being—but to the existence of the Corps.

If His Excellency is pleased to accede, to my request I will be obliged by your communicating the Same to those in Command of the Recruiting parties—So as to prevent

them from undergoing the Fatigue of a long and unnecessary March—

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your Most Obedient
humble Servant
GEORGE ROBERTSON
L[t] Col. Comdg Can. Reg[t]

[Note] Not acceded to, the parties to Join their Reg[t] forthwith.—

Archives, C. 797, p. 263.

From Palmerston at War Office to Baynes at ——.

Copy

War Office
3[rd] April 1815

Sir

10 Companies.

1 Colonel.
1 Lieu[t] Colonel.
2 Majors.
10 Captains.
10 Lieutenants.
10 Ensigns.
1 Adjutant.
1 Quarter Master.
1 Surgeon.
1 Surgeons Mate.
1 Serjeant Major.
1 Quarter Master Serjeant.
1 Armourer Serjeant.

I have the honor to Acquaint You, that His Royal Highness The Prince Regent has been pleased in the Name and on the behalf of His Majesty, to Order, that the Establishment of the Glengary Light Infantry Fencible Regiment of Foot, under Your Command, shall be reduced from Eight Hundred to Six Hundred Rank and File;— Agreeably to the Numbers Specified in the Margin hereof.—

This Alteration of Establishment is to take effect from the 25[th] December 1814, inclusive.—

The Supernumerary Officers and

1 School Master Serjeant.
30 Serjeants.
30 Corporals.
1 Bugle Major.
19 Bugles.
570 Privates.

692 Total.—

Men Occasioned by the present Reduction are to be continued on duty, and paid According to their respective Ranks, Until Vacancies occur to which they are to succeed; —but it is to be distinctly Understood that such Supernumeraries are not afterwards to be replaced.—

I have the honor to be
&c.,— &c.,—
(Signed) PALMERSTON.

a True Copy.
C FOSTER
Military Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS DOCUMENTS

C.—CANADIAN MILITIA

Archives, C. 1168, p. 283.

G.O. Montreal 29th September 1812

His Excellency the Governor General and Commander of the Forces having called upon the Three Battalions of Quebec Militia to perform Garrison Duty by Rotation, is pleased to direct that the following Regulations be observed.—

The Effective Men of the Battalions are alone to be embodied.—

No Officer above the Rank of Lieut. Colonel to do duty.—

Officers are not to exceed the proportion of 1 Captain, 1 Lieutenant, 1 Ensign, 3 Serjeants, to every Sixty Rank and file.—

Each Battalion to do duty by rotation for seven alternate

days, during which time they are to receive the same Pay and Rations as the Troops of the Line.—

The Battalion on duty will give a proportionate Detachment for Garrison Guard, and the Officer's and Men off duty are to parade for exercise at least one hour, twice every day, the Words of command are to be given in English, and it is recommended to commence by drilling the Officers, the Serjeants and the Rank and File at distinct periods of one hour each twice in the day until each Rank is sufficiently instructed in their respective Stations to Act in Battalion ;—

It is expected that the Officers and Serjeants will attend and look on during the Drill of the Rank and File.—

His Excellency looks with confidence to Colonel Scott and the Officers of the Line, to afford every Assistance by their personal exertions, and by selecting Soldiers well qualified to instruct from their respective Corps, to bring the Militia Battalions rapidly into a State of discipline ;—and from the Zeal, Loyalty and Patriotic Spirit which so honorably distinguishes that Class of His Majestys Subjects, His Excellency is confident that no energy or Sacrifice will be wanting on their parts to promote the honor & welfare of their Country.—

(Signed) Edw^{p} Baynes
A: G:

Archives, C. 1169, p. 44.

G. O. Montreal 3rd November 1812.

Vaudreuil	Colonel Lotbiniere L^{t} Colonel Dumont
Isle Jesus	Colonel La Croix L^{t} Colonel McKenzie L^{t} Colonel Turgeon
Boucherville	L^{t} Colonel La Croix L^{t} Colonel Grant

St Hyacinth	. .	L^{t} Colonel De Lorme
St Denis	. .	Colonel Montarville
Chambly	. .	Colonel De Rouville
St Ours	. .	Colonel S^{t} Ours.

The above Divisions to be held in readiness to move forward to the defence of their Country.—the Field Officers belonging to them are forthwith to repair to a central place within their respective Division for the execution of the above Order—Applications for Arms and Ammunition are to be made to Major De Rottenburg for these Battalions with the exception of those belonging to the Isle Jesus and Vaudreuil for which requisitions are to be addressed to the Quarter M^{r} General of the Militia Forces.—

Archives, C. 1169, p. 79.

G. O. La Prairie 26th Novem^{r} 1812

His Excellency the Governor in Chief and Commander of the Forces, cannot dispense with the Services of the Detachments of Sedentary Militia, which have come forward to join their Brethren in Arms, without paying a just tribute to the animated zeal, and spirited loyalty which has been so universally displayed on this occasion.—

His Excellency has witnessed with the highest satisfaction, the enthusiasm and ardent Courage with which all Classes of His Majesty's Subjects, have eagerly pressed forward, to rescue their happy Soil from the pollution of threaten'd Invasion, zealous to sacrifice their lives, in defence of the Rights and Dignity, of a revered and beloved Sovereign.—

Such genuine pledges of Loyalty, are honorable to the Subject, as they are gratifying to the Monarch, and when Combined with the tried Valour, and Discipline of British Troops, cannot fail of Commanding that Brilliant and

Glorious Success, which has Crowned His Majesty's Arms, in every quarter of the Globe.—

His Excellency in the most assured confidence, that none will fail at the first Summons, again to fly in Arms, to the defence of their Country, should the temerity of the Foe, a second time threaten to disturb the Peace of our Frontiers —is pleased to Order, that the Detachments of Sedentary Militia be relieved from permanent Service, and be permitted to return to the Social enjoyment of their peaceful homes.—

(Signed) E. Baynes. A.G.

Archives, C. 1170, p. 15.

[Quebec—15 January 1813]

G.O.

The Beauport Division of Militia is to cease doing duty on the 23^{d} Instant.—On or before that day Detachments from the Isle of Orleans Battalion, and the Point Levy Battal^{n} under the Command of Lieu^{t} Col^{l} Caldwell, are to arrive at Quebec for the purpose of being trained and aiding in the duty of the Garrison.

As soon as the Work undertaken in the Ordnance Department by the Soldier of the 103^{d} Regiment is executed, he is to be restored to his Regiment.

(Signed) Edw^{p} Baynes. A.G.

From a photograph of the original in the possession of the Editor.

Recruiting Authorisation.

Sir/

You are hereby Authorised to recruit and raise men for the completing of the Volunteer Incorporated Militia of the Eastern & Johnstown Districts

Prescott 25th March 1813}

G Macdouell

To William Morris Gen^{t} L^{t} Co^{l} Com^{g}

Archives, C. 1170, p. 162.

G.O. Quebec 12th April 1813.

His Excellency the Commander of the Forces, deeming it an object of the highest importance to establish uniformity of system, for the purpose of conducting the general details of the Army in this Province by which the relative duties of each Corps, whether of the Line or Militia, may be so organized, as to insure its prompt, and efficient cooperation, whenever it may be found expedient to call forth that union of Action, which is indispensable in all Combined Military operations, and is only to be obtained by the strict adherence of all description of Corps composing the Army, to one prevailing plan of Discipline.

His Excellency is therefore pleased to order, that the Corps of Embodied Militia do in future conform to the Rules and Regulations prescribed for the guidance of the Regiments of the Line, in every respect, where the same are not at variance with the Militia Code of Regulations.

The General Order of the Day, is to be Circulated through the Department of the Adjutant General of the Forces— indiscriminately to all the Troops.—

Commanding Officers of Battalions of Embodied Militia are directed to send Monthly Returns of their respective Battalions as soon as practicable after the 25th of every successive month to the Office of the Adjutant General of the Forces.—

All Reports and Communications that have for their immediate object, the interior detail of the Economy and Discipline of the Service, are to be referred to the same Department, but are in the first instance to be reported by the Commanding Officer of the Battalion, to the General or Officer in Command of the Brigade to which his Corps is attached.—

Commanding Officers of Corps of Embodied Militia will nevertheless Continue to transmit Monthly Returns and all other Returns that may be required from them to the Office of the Adjutant General of Militia, to whom all communications are to be addressed that have for their Object the promotion of Officers—the Drafting, Invaliding, Discharging, or Receiving Drafts into the Corps—or are connected with subjects of Finance, or solely of a local nature. This Order applies only to that portion of the Militia actually Incorporated for Active Service, the Detail of the Sedentary Militia, will be conducted as heretofore by the Adjutant General of Militia.—

(Signed) Edw^p^ Baynes
Adjut^t^ Gen^l^

Archives, C. 1170, p. 165.

G. O. Quebec 12^th^ April 1813.

His Excellency the Commander of the Forces is pleased to Order, that in each Battalion of Embodied Militia ; two Companies shall be selected, to be composed of Young Men, the most Active and efficient in the Corps to be styled the Right and Left Flank Companies—and are always to be kept effective to the Establishment of Eighty Rank and File.—

These Companies are to be Incorporated with the Light Infantry of the Line, and to form two Light Battalions each to be Commanded by a Field Officer—to be trained and practiced in the exercise and duties of Light Troops—and it is to be strictly observed as a fundamental principle in these Battalions, that altho the Companies remain distinct and separate in themselves—that one uniform system of interior Economy and Discipline be established for the whole—and that in the arrangement of all Out Post and detached duties—the Picquets and Detachments are to be furnished conjointly

from the Companies of the Line and Militia. And His Excellency cherishes a well founded Confidence that the Flank Companies of Militia constantly acting with the Light Infantry of the Line, will soon acquire that preeminence in Discipline, which never fails to inspire that Confidence and Esprit de Corps, which has ever rendered the British Flankers Invincible.—

(Signed) EDW^{D} BAYNES
Adju^{t} Gen^{l} N.A.

Archives, C. 1170, p. 198.

G. O. Montreal 7th May 1813.

His Excellency the Governor in Chief and Commander of the Forces is pleased to Order, that a ballot take place in the 1st 2nd 3rd and 4th Battalions of S.E. Militia, on or before the 15th Ins^{t} for the purpose of selecting by lot from the first division of Embodied Militia the quota of men to be Discharged from further Service, in conformity to the regulations of the Provincial Legislature —And with a view that the same may be conducted not only with strict justice and impartiality, but in so public a manner, as cannot fail of proving satisfactory to all the parties concerned —His Excellency is pleased to direct that the ballot be made upon the Parade of Exercise of the Corps—the whole Battalion to be assembled on the occasion—that the men entitled to draw in the ballot be formed in a seperate Division in front and facing the Battalion—that a number of Tickets equal to the Number of Men to draw, be put in a small bag, the mouth large enough to admit a hand—that on the Tickets the word Discharged be written upon as many as there are Men to be Discharged—and that the word Embodied Militia to be written on the remaining Tickets—and that each Man be caused to draw one Ticket, proceeding from Right to Left —And it is His

Excellencys positive Orders that each man be Dealt with according to the purport of his Ticket he may draw—and should any Man from prejudice, decline drawing a Ticket for himself—a Militia Man not interested in the ballot is to be called upon to draw a Ticket for the party so declining to act for himself, and that ballot is to be binding.

A Return by Name of all the Men entitled to Ballot, Specifying in a Column of Remarks the Individuals who have drawn to be Discharged is to be sent to the Office of the Adjutant General of Militia—Certified by the Commanding Officer in the following manner—and countersigned by the Adjutant.

I certify upon honor that the ballot for Discharging a quota of the first Division of the —— Battalion, took place on the —— in the Regimental Parade, in strict conformity to the General Order of the 7th of May—and that the above Roll contains the Names of all the Militia Men entitled to ballot for their Discharge—and further that Provisional Discharges are granted to all who have drawn the ballot to be Discharged, and that the same are in consequence Discharged from the Embodied Militia on the 4th day of June next—when they will cease to receive Rations, but are to receive twenty days full Pay for the purpose of carrying them to their respective Homes.

(Signed) Edwd Baynes
Adjt Genl

Archives, C. 1170, p. 272.

HEAD-QUARTERS,
Montreal, 8th *June*, 1813.

GENERAL ORDER.

AT a General Court Martial held at Chambly on Monday the seventeenth day of May last, and from thence continued

by several adjournments until the twenty-seventh day of the same month, of which Lieutenant-Colonel Charles de Salaberry, Commandant, and Superintendant of the Corps of Voltigeurs, was President.

Pierre Claude Maguet dit Lajoie, and Charles Claude Maguet dit Lajoie, private Militiamen in the first Battalion of the Select and Embodied Militia, were arraigned upon the under mentioned charges to wit :—

1. For having abandoned or otherwise having absented themselves from their Battalion and Company Stationed at St Johns, on the second day of the month of May instant (now last past) without leave from their Commanding Officer, or from any other of their officers, and for having absented themselves from the second day of the said Month of May to the sixth of the same month, from their parade, exercise and Militia duty.—

2. For having between the second and sixth of the same month deserted with an intention to go to the Enemy, and for having been taken at the said time on the road leading out of the Province line, in the United States of America.—

3. For having advised, excited, solicited, enticed and persuaded Louis Pepin and Eustache Poissons, both private Militiamen of the Company of Captain Stephen Samuel M^{c}Kay of the first Battalion of the Select and Embodied Militia, and Toussaint Lavoie, commonly known by the name of Maurice, private Militiaman of the Company of Captain John M^{c}Kay of the same Battalion, to desert with them, to the Enemy, in the United States of America, uttering to them the following words, or others of the same import: "There is more to be gained there, than here"; which induced the said Louis Pepin, Eustache Poissons and Toussaint Lavoie, commonly known by the name of Maurice, to desert with them, having been all taken, arrested and bro't prisoners to St. Johns on the sixth of said month of May. Upon which the Court came to the following decision ;—

The Court having maturely deliberated upon the proceedings, and having weighed the Evidences as well on the behalf of the Crown as on the behalf of the prisoners, are of opinion that the prisoners Pierre Claude Maguet dit Lajoie and Charles Claude Maguet dit Lajoie are guilty of the several crimes charged against them, namely, 1. Of having abandoned or otherwise having absented themselves, from their Battalion and company stationed at St Johns, on the second day of the month of May instant (now last past) without leave from their Commanding Officer or from any other of their Officers, and of having absented themselves from the second day of said month of May, to the sixth day of the same Month, from their parade, exercise and Militia duty. 2. Of having between the second and sixth of same month, deserted, with an intention to go to the Enemy, and of having been taken at the same time on the road leading out of the Province line, in the United States of America.— 3. Of having advised, excited, solicited, enticed and persuaded Louis Pepin and Eustache Poissons, both private Militiamen of the Company of Capt Stephen Samuel M^{c}Kay of the first Battalion of the Select and Embodied Militia, and Toussaint Lavoie, commonly known by the name of Maurice, private Militiaman of the Company of Capt. John M^{c}Kay of the same Battalion, to desert with them, to the Enemy, in the United States of America, uttering to them the following words, or others of the same import, " there is more to be gained there than here," which induced the said Louis Pepin, Eustache Poissons and Toussaint Lavoie, commonly known by the name of Maurice, to desert with them, having been all taken, arrested and brought prisoners to St Johns, on the 6th of the said month of May. Therefore the Court condemns the said Pierre Claude Maguet dit Lajoie & Charles Claude Maguet dit Lajoie to be shot to death, at such time and place, as His Excellency the Governor in Chief or the Person administering the Government of the

Province, will be pleased to direct.—His Honor the President Commanding the Forces is pleased to approve and confirm the said sentence passed upon the said Pierre Claude Maguet, dit Lajoie ; and Charles Claude Maguet, dit Lajoie ; and orders it to be carried into execution as herein after directed.

At the same General Court Martial, private John Oliver Man of the corps of Voltigeurs was arraigned upon the undermentioned charges, to wit :

1. For having on or about the nineteenth day of May instant (now last past) deserted from his Battalion stationed at St Phillippe to the Enemy.

2. For having on or about the nineteenth day of May instant (now last past) at the place of St Phillippe aforesaid, advised or persuaded, at different times, Louis Verrau, private in the said corps of Voltigeurs to desert with him to the Enemy, and go to Boston, in the United States of America, and that he would get him work there, or words to that effect.

Upon which the Court came to the following decision :—

The Court having deliberated on the proceedings, and having maturely weighed the Evidences produced against the Prisoner, are of opinion that the said John Oliver Man of the Corps of Voltigeurs is guilty of the first crime whereof he stands charged to wit : Of having on or about the nineteenth day of May instant, (now last past) deserted from his Battalion stationed at St Phillippe, to the Enemy.—and as to the second crime whereof he stands charged, the Court are of opinion that he is guilty of the following part thereof, only, to wit : of having on or about the nineteenth day of May instant, (now last past) at the place of St Phillippe aforesaid, advised or persuaded at different times Louis Verrau, private in the Corps of Voltigeurs, to desert with him to the enemy.—Therefore the Court condemns the said John Oliver Man, to be shot to death at such time and place as shall be determined upon by His Excellency the Governor in Chief

or by the person administering the Government of this province.

His Honor the President Commanding the Forces is also pleased to approve and confirm the sentence passed upon the said John Oliver Man, and orders it to be carried into execution as herein after directed.

His Honor the President Commanding the Forces in this Province, however inclined he may be to avoid all punishments, especially those which tend to the loss of life, considering nevertheless, the Evidences adduced in support of the charges alledged against the Prisoners, who in committing crimes attended with circumstances so aggravating and forgetting in so high a degree the duty they owe to their King and Country have evinced a disposition so repugnant with the zeal and loyalty of his Majesty's faithful Canadian Subjects thereby so justly incurring the animadversion of their countrymen, finds himself with extreme regret under the painful obligation of approving and confirming the finding and sentences of the said Court Martial.

His Honor the President Commanding the Forces is pleased to direct that Major General Stoven do cause the said sentences passed on the said Pierre Claude Maguet dit Lajoie, Charles Claude Maguet dit Lajoie, and John Oliver Man, to be put into execution on Wednesday the sixteenth day of June, instant, at noon, in the presence of all the troops and Corps or Detachments of Militia who shall be then at that place, and in the presence of such of the Voltigeurs Corps as can be spared from the duties of their post, and also in the presence of ten men of each Company of the first, third and fourth Battalions of the Select and Embodied Militia, whom the Commanding Officers of those respective Corps will cause to repair to Chambly for that purpose.

His Honor directs that the charges preferred against the said Pierre Claude Maguet dit Lajoie, and Charles Claude Maguet dit Lajoie, and John Oliver Man, together with the

decisions of the Court and His Honor's approbation and order thereon shall be read at the head of every Corps, and entered in the General Order Book.

By order of His Honor the President, the Court is dissolved.

J. T. Taschereau,
Dept. Adj. Gen. of the Militia Forces.

Archives, C. 1171, p. 120.

G. O. A.G.O. Montreal 30th Novr 1813

Lt Cl Meuron Bayard Commanding the Regiment De Meuron, having laid a Return before The Commander of the Forces, of 4 Serjeants, 2 Corporals, 1 Drummer & 18 Privates of the Corps, whose period of Service is expired, and who decline reengaging in the Regiment—His Excellency is pleased to direct, that these Men be discharged from the Corps on the 30th Inst—with the exception of Serjeant Augustine Lequin who is to continue to be borne on the Strength of the Regiment until further Orders.—

Privates Joseph Berry & Alexis Acolaret having obtained His Excellency's approbation to remain in the Colony, are to receive their discharge, as well as such Soldiers as may have declared their intention to engage in Fencibles or Corps of Embodied Militia—the remainder of the Detachment to proceed to Quebec by a route which will be furnished and there to Remain, receiving Pay and Rations, until an opportunity offers for sending them to Europe.—

The Commanding Officers of Battalions of the E. Militia are required to transmit without delay, to the Deputy Adjt General of the Militia Forces, an exact Return of the period of Service remaining to be performed by the different Classes of Men, who have been Commanded to do Militia Duty, in conformity with the Law—agreeable to the form which is forthwith to be transmitted to them.—

His Excellency has been pleased to establish the following Regulations, respecting leave of absence during the Winter Months, for the Officers of the Embodied Militia, in the following manner; one Field Officer, one third of the Captains, and one third of the Subalterns of each Battalion, may be allowed to go to their homes, in rotation, from the 10th December until the 10th March next, when every Officer without exception is to join his Corps.—

The Officers belonging to the Regimental Staff can only be permitted to absent themselves upon pressing occasions and then but for a very limited period.—

Major Guy 5th B.E. Militia has His Excellency's permission to be absent from his Detachment until the 24th of next Month—the command of the Company of the 5th B.E.M. now at the Cedans, is to be assumed by Major Dulonpré.—

Captain Mailleux and Lieut[t] Savage of the Frontier Light Infantry have also His Excellency's permission to be absent from their Corps, the former during 6 weeks and the latter 3 Weeks from the 5th Dec[r] next—Captain Joseph Vigneau of the 3rd B.E.M. has also leave to be absent from his Corps during 6 Weeks for the Recovery of his health.—

Archives, C. 1171, p. 148.

[General Order] Quebec 24th Dec[r] 1813.—

His Excellency the Governor in Chief and Commander of the Forces is pleased to grant to all Officers of the Embodied Militia, being Members of the Legislative Assemblies, leave of absence from their Respective Corps from the 1st January, for the purpose of attending the Provincial Parliament, and to continue until the Close of the ensuing Session.

(Signed) Edw[d] Baynes
Adj[t] Gen[l] N.A.

Archives, C. 1172, p. 6.

Head Quarters
G. O. Montreal 23rd August 1814

The arrival of Troops from Europe affording His Excellency the Governor in Chief and Commander of the Forces an opportunity of diminishing part of the burthen imposed upon the province, particularly upon the City of Quebec by immediately disembodying the 6th Battalion Embodied Militia which has been raised from that city alone—That Corps will therefore be disembodied on the 4th Septr Next.—The Officers, Non Comd Officers, and Privates will receive their pay and Allowances to the 24th September 1814—

In disbanding this Corps, His Excellency feels it a Justice due to the Officers and Men composing it to express his entire approbation of their Conduct, since they have been Embodied and the satisfaction he has received from their Zeal and attention by which the Corps in so short a time obtained a State of Discipline promising important Services in the defence of the province should an opportunity have called for them—It being H. E. intention to place the Officers of this Corps as far as circumstances will permit in other Battalions of Embodied Militia, His Excellency directs that such of them as are desirous to Serve, should signify their intention to the Adjutant General of the Militia Forces before the 10th of Septr next in order that H. E. may avail himself of the first vacancies occurring in the Militia to place them in them.

(Signed) Edward Baynes
Adjutant General

Archives, C. 703, p. 251.

From L^t Col. Voyer at Chateau Guay to Freer at ——

Head Quarters, Fourth Batt^n. S & E Militia,
Chateau-Guay, 26^th Sept^r 1814.

Sir/

I some time since reported to the Adjutant General of the Militia Forces, for the information of His Excellency the Governor in Chief, that upwards of 500 Men of the Battalion under my command had not been supplied with any Cloathing or Shoes by Government since *June 1813*, and that the wretched state of their Cloathing required that they should be provided *immediately* with a pair of Cloth Pantaloons and a pair of Shoes per Man ; I do not feel authorised to place the Men under stoppages for the purchase of these articles, as I conceive they are entitled to receive them gratis. I have to request you will submit this for His Excellencys the Governor in Chief's consideration, and beg to be informed of the same with the least possible delay, as a great many of the Men have no other but linen trousers.

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your very humble Servant
Jas. Voyer
L^t Col Commd^g
4 Bat S E M

Archives, C. 1172, p. 128A.

Adjutant General's Office

GENERAL ORDERS. Quebec, 1 March, 1815.

His Excellency the Governor in Chief and Commander of the Forces having received Official Notification that a Treaty of Peace and Amity between Great Britain and the United States of America, were ratified and exchanged at

Washington on the 17th day of February, and by which it is stipulated that all hostilities shall cease immediately—announces the same for the information and a guidance of the Troops serving in British North America.

His Excellency embraces the earliest opportunity that is afforded him, of restoring to their domestic avocations the Provincial Corps and Battalions of Embodied Militia, whose gallant and patriotic devotion to their Country, has been so honorably evinced in their zealous services since the commencement of Hostilities, and His Excellency will not fail to represent to our Most Gracious Sovereign, the zeal, courage, and loyalty that has been so conspicuously displayed by all classes of his Brave Subjects in both Canadas.

The engagement of the corps of Canadian Voltigeurs terminating with the War, that corps is to march to Montreal, with all convenient expedition, for the purpose of depositing its arms, accoutrements and stores, and will there be disbanded, receiving Twenty Days full pay, for every Non-Commissioned Officer, Drummer and Private in lieu of Rations, which are not to be issued. The Officers to continue to receive pay until further orders, but all Garrison and Field Allowances are to cease.

The Frontier Light Infantry and the battalions of Embodied Militia, will, in like manner, be disbanded and receive the same gratuity as the Voltigeurs.

The 1st battalion of E. Militia, will deposite its arms, accoutrements and stores, at Quebec—The 3d battn. at Chambly, the 2d, 4th, and 5th, or Chasseurs, at Montreal.

The corps of Canadian Voyageurs is, in like manner, to be disbanded, and to cease to receive pay on the 24th inst. also, all Provincial Drivers, and the Troop of Dorchester Light Dragoons, under Captain Watson, and the corps of Guides under Captain Hebert, (who are held responsible for the delivery of the arms and appointments committed to their charge)

Major-General De Rottenburg, having received His Excellency's instructions will give the necessary orders for these arrangements being carried into effect, in the Left Division.

All Garrison and Field Allowances to the Militia and Militia Staff will cease on the 24th instant.

The issue of Rum to the Troops is discontinued on the 24th inst. and is to be granted only on particular occasions on the special sanction of General Officers commanding Stations and Brigades.

The Establishment of Regimental, Bât Horses is cancelled, these Horses are to be delivered over to the Commissariat to be Sold, on or before the 24th Instant, in the Lower Province, and the 24th April, in Upper Canada, when all Allowance of Forage for such Horses will cease to be issued.

No Forage to be issued in Kind after the 24th of April, except the 19th Light Dragoons, and such Light Artillery as may remain Horsed.

Major General De Rottenburg, will cause the Sleigh Establishment under the charge of Lieut. Fennell to be disbanded, the Horses and Sleighs delivered to the Commissariat to be disposed of.

The Gun Carriage Establishment is no longer to be considered as a seperate branch of the Engineers Department—the appointment of Major Sinclair, Royal Artillery to the Superintendance of that duty is cancelled on the 24th Instant.

EDWARD BAYNES, Adjt. Genl. N.A.

Archives, C. 1172, p. 133.

Adjutant Gen$^{l's}$ Office

G.O. Quebec 6 March 1815

To afford sufficient time to adjust the Accounts of the Men of the 1st Battalion Emb^{d} Militia the assembling of

the Regiment to be disbanded as directed in the General Order of the 3rd Instant, is postponed until Wednesday the 8th Inst at One OClock.—

(Signed) Edward Baynes
Adjt General.

Certified
(Sigd) G. T. Burke
D. A. A. Genl.

Archives, C. 1172, p. 137.

Adjutant General's Office
Quebec 8 March 1815.

G.O.

His Excellency the Governor in Chief and Commander of the Forces has been pleased to direct that the Depôts of Armes, Accoutrements, and Ammunition, which may have been placed in the charge of Lieutenant Colonels of Militia, Majistrates, or other Individuals for the use of the Militia may be forthwith returned into His Majesty's Ordnance Stores :—

Those in the Montreal district are to be Lodged in the Kings Magazine at Montreal and Chambly, and those in the Quebec District are to be delivered to the Ordnance Storekeeper at Quebec.—

Returns of the Numbers and State of the Arms and accoutrements, and quantity of Ammunition, when returned, are to be transmitted to the Quarter Master General of Militia, by the persons in whose charge they were, to be laid before His Excellency.—

(Signd) Edwd Baynes
Adjt General.

MISCELLANEOUS DOCUMENTS

D.—"INDEPENDENT FOREIGNERS."

Archives, C. 30, p. 148.

From Sherbrooke at Halifax to Prevost at ——.

Halifax 13 July 1813

Sir,

I have the honor to report to Your Excellency that the Two Independant Companies of Foreigners, attached to the Corps under the command of Colonel Sir Sidney Beckwith, & serving with Admiral Sir J. B. Warren, arrived here last night.—

The circumstances which induced the Admiral to send these troops away from the Fleet, will be fully explained by the enclosures which I have the honor herewith to transmit. And I shall hope to be honored as early as possible, with Your Excellency's commands how these companies are to be disposed of.—

As Your Excellency is aware how much this Garrison is reduced, and as the number of American Prisoners of War encreases upon us very fast, you will believe that men such as these are described to be, can tend only to increase my embarrassments, and I should therefore hope they will be removed from hence.—

I have the honor to be Sir
Your most Obedient
humble Servant
J. C. Sherbrooke
L[t] Gen[l]

Archives, C. 30, p. 144.

Enclosure. From Beckwith at Hampton Roads to Sherbrooke at Halifax.

(Copy)

H.M.S. San Domingo
Hampton Roads
5th July 1813.

Sir/

Since the hasty letter I was under the necessity of dispatching to you at the moment of reembarking from Hampton I am truly concerned to say many Circumstances before unknown to me have compelled me to address the accompanying letter to the Right Hon^ble^ Sir J. B. Warren.

You will do me the Justice to believe I did not bring myself to make an application which deprives this Service of so considerable a Body until I felt convinced that not only they could no longer be employed with the smallest degree of safety but that it was even dangerous to retain them any longer. Lieutenant Colonel Napier now on a detached Service pressingly solicited that none might be attached to him and the Officers of the Companies are apprehensive if they are landed the men would seize them & deliver them to the Enemy.

Had the Spirit of Insubordination been confined to Individuals only the effect of exemplary Punishment might have been tried but as it was General the *time* the nature of our situation and our limited Force rendered such a measure quite hopeless.

The letter which I already have had the honor of addressing to you will evince the pains which have been taken to conciliate these men they have been placed in the most respectable light every attention has been paid to their Comfort and their pay regularly arranged for before leaving Bermuda to the 24^th^ July.

I trust therefore it will appear that the measure of sending

them away has not been resorted to till the fullest trial has been made of them and that it has been found impossible to keep them any longer.—

For further particulars I beg leave to refer you to their Senior Officer Captain Smith whose manly Conduct in endeavoring to suppress their Excesses has only been equalled by the openess and sincerity with which he came forward to state that no further hopes were to be entertained of them— His situation & that of some of the Officers is truly distressing and as such I take the liberty of recommending them to your Kind Consideration.

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your most Obed^{t}.
Most humble Servant
(Sign'd) Sidney Beckwith
Q M^{r} Gen^{l}

A true Copy
of the Origin^{l}
T. F. Addison
Mily Secy.

Archives, C. 30, p. 147.

Enclosure. From Warren at Hampton Roads to Sherbrooke at Halifax.

San Domingo, Hampton Roads—
Chesapeake 8th July 1813.

Sir/

Sir Sidney Beckwith having represented to me by letter (a Copy of which is enclosed) the State of the two Independant Companies composed of Foreigners ; and it being impossible that any thing can be done with them here ; I have directed them to proceed to Halifax, under Convoy of His Majesty's

Ship Narcissus; at which Port Your Excellency will direct what measures are to be pursued respecting them; in order that they may be sent from thence to England by the first Convoy if you shall consider it a necessary measure to be adopted.

I have the Honor &c
(Sign'd) JOHN BORLASE WARREN

A true Copy
of the original
T. F. ADDISON
Mily. Secy.

Archives, C. 301, p. 150.

From Sherbrooke at Halifax to Prevost at ——

Private Halifax 13th July 1813.

My dear Sir George

I was only this day favoured with Yours of the 15th Ultimo And I venture to hope that the arrival of Troops & of Money will have releived You from some of the embarassments to which you have been subjected.

My Official letter of this days date will have informed you of the Arrival of Two Independent Companys of Foreigners sent here by Sir John Warren on a representation made to him by Sir Sidney Beckwith And I feel very anxious to know How You would wish them to be disposed of—One of these Companys was I understand originally sent out to form part of the Garrison of Bermuda But whether under the existing Circumstances You might think it quite safe to send them back there I dont know.—And as Mutinous French Deserters like these might contaminate Your Canadians I Conclude you would not wish them to join you In which Case perhaps you would be pleased to order them to be sent home by the next Convoy as the Admiral proposes, And on this subject I am most axious [*sic*] to receive

Your Commands.—In the meantime I will pay every attention to these People And do my best endeavours to bring them back to a state of subordination Altho' from Sir S. Beckwiths account this will be no easy task.—Beleive me

My dear Sir George
Yr^{s} very faithfully
J. C. SHERBROOKE

Archives, C. 30, p. 159.

From Sherbrooke at Halifax to Prevost at ——.

Halifax 20 July 1813

Sir

I have the honor to report to Your Excellency that the two Independant Companies of Foreigners mentioned in my letter of the 13th Inst., I have since found it necessary to disembark from His Majesty's Ship Success, at the representation of the Senior Officer of the Navy, that the Ship was particularly required for another Service.—

I have the honor to be Sir
Your Excellency's
Most obedient
humble Servant
J. C. SHERBROOKE.

Archives, C. 30, p. 154.

[Endorsement] *Private.*

From Sherbrooke at Halifax to Prevost at ——.

Halifax 20th July 1813,

My dear Sir George/

Captain Talbot the Senior Officer of the Navy here having represented to me that the "*Success*" which brought the Two Independent Companys of Foreigners from the Cheasapeake to this Place was required for a particular service (on which that Ship had been particularly ordered by Admiral

Sir J. B. Warren) I was under the necessity of landing those Companys on Friday last, and I am sorry to Add that notwithstanding the precautions which I had directed the Commandant to take, Some of the Scoundrels broke open a House in Dutch Town the same Night And tho' one of them was taken & is in charge of the Civil Power yet I much fear they will not be able to prosecute him to Conviction.— The Inhabitants of Halifax are in the greatest alarm about these fellows, And I shall hope that You will enable me to quiet their apprehensions by Ordering these Companys away from hence—The First certainly I believe belongs to the Garrison of Bermuda, so if you do not send them both away that part will I trust be returned to the place of its original destination.—

In Compliance with M Gen[l] Glasgows requisition made to me by Your Military Secretary to forward a Carr Brigade of Artillery to Quebec I have inspected the One which is in readiness to be embarked to day, And I think the equipment quite perfect, But when I Can obtain Convoy for the Transport which is to take it to the S[t] Laurence is yet uncertain.—

I am sorry to inform you that Our Outwardbound May Packet has been taken by Commodore Rodgers, And that the June One has also been Captured by a Privateer But retaken by Sir J. Beresford and arrived here last Night.— The Captain of the latter tells me that the Mail, Instructions, &[ca] were all thrown overboard in the Chace.—He has however preserved English News Papers to the 11[th] Ultimo— By which it Appears that Our Allies in the North are retiring and that the Enemy has gained some advantages of importance Hamburgh I am sorry to tell you is again in the hands of the French—He has also saved a * Gazette of the 1[st] June which contains a Brevet & takes in L[t] Generals from George Bernard to George Hewitt to be Gen[ls]—M Gen[ls] from Lord Dalhousie to the Hon[ble] W[m] Stewart to be L[t] Gen[ls]— Colonels from Gosselin to Lord Aylmer to be M Gen[ls] L[t]

* Altho' the Gazette is dated 1st June the Promotions are to take place on the 4th—

Col^{s} from Grant of the 70th to Dalrymple of the 22nd foot to be Colonels—Majors from Cuyler of the Cape Reg^{t} to Skeene of the Cavalry Depot at Maidstone to be Lieu^{t} Colonels, And Captains to Henry Ryhiner of De Rolls Reg^{t} to be Majors.—

This Gazette being private Property I will endeavour to get it from the Owner And If I succeed I will enclose it As this Document will enable You to put those Officers who are included in this Brevet into Orders.—I fear the Capture of two succeeding Packets may put you to considerable inconvenience as the Duplicates of the Dispatches sent by the May Packet would most likely have been forwarded by the June One.—Believe me

My dear Sir George
Yrs very faithfully
J. C. SHERBROOKE.

I have got the Gazette & I hope you will receive it safe
J. C. S.

MISCELLANEOUS DOCUMENTS

E.—INDIANS.

Archives, C. 256, p. 132.

From Brock at York to Freer at Quebec.

York U.C.
January 8th 1812

Sir,

I beg leave to observe in answer to your letter of the 12th Ult^{o} that my sole object in making the representations contained in my letter of the 8th Nov^{r} was to point out the necessity of authorizing the Storekeeper General to make purchases

provided the Indian Presents did not reach this country before the close of the navigation. Their subsequent arrival, however, removes every difficulty. I am truly sensible of His Excellency's provident care and attention in directing the Requisition for the ensuing year to be sent by land—The early receipt of the Presents is always, but particularly in these uncertain times, very desirable—

The Instructions of the 6th of May 1790 issued by Lord Dorchester have been continued in force as far as circumstances permitted, by my predecessors at the head of the Civil Administration, on whom the charge of the Indian department devolved in consequence of the Duke of Portland's directions to General Prescott, and the King's additional instructions dated the 15th December 1795. How far this change from the Military to the Civil superintendence has tended to advance the service I am not prepared to say, but rather incline to think that considering the mode the expense of the department is defrayed it is liable to produce confusion.—

The Instructions a Copy of which you transmitted, apply only to such Indians as live only a short distance from the Posts. Vast numbers resort every year, particularly to Amherstburg, from countries such great distance that it is utterly impossible to regulate their attendance.—I witnessed myself in 1810 about 800 who had been on the grounds upwards of a month, receiving rations, waiting the arrival of the Presents which the Vessel in which I embarked the middle of August carried to that Post, and this I understand, generally occurs every season.

I find that in 1808 Lt Governor Gore transmitted to England two requisitions one, amounting to £9546. 15. 3, for the ordinary service of the Indians department and the other to £23,795. 1. 3 which His Excellency represented as necessary in the event of war—I am within a few days credibly informed that both Requisitions have been complied with—The fact

can be easily ascertained, and if found correct the whole of the goods of the war demand must now be in store, for I have reason to believe no call has been made upon it from this Province—

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your most Obed^{t}. and
Humble Servant
Isaac Brock
M. G.

Archives, C. 256, p. 173.

From Brock at York to Freer at ——.

York U. C.
March 24th 1812

Sir,

The D^{y}. Superintendent General of Indian affairs having represented the serious inconvenience to which the service would be liable by adhering to the new regulations of the Commissary General in regard to the mode of issuing provisions to Indians, I herewith enclose a Copy of his letter for His Excellency's Consideration—

His arguments on the Subject I consider conclusive—for unless he be allowed to use his discretion, independent of the interference of the Officer Commanding the Post, in supplying the Indians with Provisions at any time he may judge expedient, much mischief will accrue to the service—L^{t} Gov^{r} Gore was so sensible of the necessity of such a discretion being lodged in the D^{y} Superind^{t} General that he gave directions accordingly—

It never was customary for the Indians to receive *full* rations : they have always been limited to Flour and Pork, and any attempt to issue the small articles to them would only create an unnecessary waste—

I have on these grounds taken upon myself to direct that no alteration should take place in the usual mode of issuing provisions to Indians until His Excellency's pleasure can be received to my present Communication—

I have the honor to be
Sir, your most Obedient
humble Servant
ISAAC BROCK
M. G.

Archvies, C. 256, p. 180.

From Brock at York to Freer at Quebec.

York 16th May 1812.

Sir,

I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 9th Ult°—

I thought Mr Gilmore premature in representing to Lieut Colonel St George, the necessity of entering into Contracts for the purchase of Flour and Pork, and took the liberty of stating my opinion accordingly; for I did not imagine that the directions I gave for the purchase of Indian Corn could be considered as authorizing and justifying the measure.

It was far from my intention to recommend that any Officer of the Indian Department should possess an unrestrained power in the issue of Provisions, but thought partial issues, at the discretion of the head at Fort George and Amherstburg, such as Lieut Governor Gore sanctioned, might be continued without risk or detriment to the Service.—The case stands thus—An hour is fixed by the commander of the Post, for the issue of Presents and Provisions, His other avocations naturally precluding his further attendance during the day, unless something very extraordinary should arise—Such Indians therefore as arrive after that time must either go without food or be supplied by the

Officers of the Department at their own cost—To obviate this individual inconvenience the order was given—I have not infrequently witnessed every morsel of food in M^r^ Claus' house consumed by the subsequent arrival of Indians—He would forfeit every claim to their goodwill, if he allowed them to rest without a meal—I have been thus prolix as I should be unwilling the Commander of the Forces should suppose I ever proposed that which was unreasonable, or likely to involve, by removing every degree of control, the safety of the Troops.

Your letter of the 27^th^ Ult^o^ with it's enclosures has been this day received.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your Obedient
Humble Servant
Isaac Brock
M.G.

I am glad to find that M^r^ Couch is on his way to this Province Should His Excellency think the times require a greater supply of Provisions for the use of the troops, Militia and Indians, not a moment ought to be lost—The Merchants are sending their Flour and Pork away as fast as possible Nine Vessels, which have escaped the Embargo, afford them the greatest facility, and in a month hence scarce a barrel will be to be purchased.

I. B.

Archives, G. 5, p. 242.

Extract from Earl Bathursts letter N^o^ 15. 9 Dec 1812

Acknowleg^s^ rec^t^ of N^o^ 11 12 Oct

The extreme importance of securing during the continuance of hostilities with America the cordial cooperation of the

Indian Tribes has been proved on so many occasions that His Maj^{s} Gov^{t} have naturally directed their attention to the mode in which it may be best confirmed in the present instance & secured in future—

The success which has attended His Maj^{s} Arms in that Q^{r} & the general line of Conduct which you have uniformly adopted with respect to the Indians gives no reason to apprehend that their assistance will during the present contest be either withheld or transferred to the Enemy ; & with respect to the future recurrence of hostilities I so entirely concur in the expediency of the suggestions contained in your dispatch as to the necessity of securing their Territories from encroachment that I have submitted it to His Maj^{s} Secretary of State of Foreign Affairs in order that whenever negociations for Peace may be entered into the security of the Indian Possessions may not be either compromised or forgotten—

Archives, C. 6816, p. 201.

Adjutant General's Office
G.O. Quebec 21st December 1812.

The Commander of the Forces having witnessed much irregularity and confusion in furnishing the necessary supplies to the Indians employed to serve with the Regular Troops and Militia upon a recent occasion—is pleased to direct that the Superintendant General of the Indian Department will adopt such measures and give such instructions to the several Officers under his directions, as will prevent similar inconvenience in future.

Edward Baynes
A G N A

Archives, C. 1170, p. 355.

G. O. Kingston 7th August 1813.

It being desireable that every proper means should be resorted to, to uphold and promote the power and influence of the principal leaders of the Indian Warriors—His Excellency the Commander of the Forces directs that, those Officers of the Indian Dep[t] who do not accompany the Warriors into the Field of Battle, but whose duties have been confined to the care and distribution of Presents, shall no longer exercise their discretion in allotting Articles as Presents to the Indian Warriors, but be guided in their distribution by such tokens or Certificates of fidelity & bravery as are produced by them from the Officers or Chiefs of Renown who witnessed their gallant conduct before the Enemy—And should a General Officer in Command of a Division to which the Indian Warriors are attached deem it advantageous to His Majesty's Service to place a proportion of the Presents in the Indian Store, at the disposal of an Officer or Chief of renown, enjoying his own confidence and possessed of influence over the Warriors, to enable him to reward his Warriors according to their respective merit, he is hereby authorized to do so, and the Officer of the Indian Department is to comply with his Requisition.—

Presents made to Sedentary Indians, or to the Wives and Children of Warriors absent in the Field, are not affected by this Order but are to remain under the existing Regulations.—

(Signed) Edw[d] Baynes
Adjutant Gen[l]

Archives, C. 257, p. 233.

From Drummond at Kingston to Prevost at ——.

Kingston April 19th
Sir, 1814.

I have the honor to acquaint Your Excellency, that Major General Riall has reported to me his having been requested

to attend a Grand Council of the Indians, at the Head of the Lake.—The Prophet has been chosen the principal Chief of all the Western Nations.—His having been presented with the Sword & Pistols, from His Royal Highness, The Prince Regent, gave very general satisfaction.—He has promised the most cordial co-operation; and says their smallest boys, capable of bearing Arms, shall be ready to march at a moment's notice.—

I am much concerned to communicate to Your Excellency, that the Major General states, that Three of the Six Nations, speaking through their principal Chief have requested the Major General to represent to Your Excellency their dissatisfaction at the appointment of Captain Norton to be their Leader.—They say, they will not acknowledge him as such; will pay him no respect, or obedience; nor look to him for anything they want; that they know him not, except as a Disturber of the Peace and Harmony, that ought to exist amongst them; they have a Head Man, whom the King has appointed, and they want no other, (Colonel Claus;) the representation made to Colonel Drummond was the contrivance of a few, who had no authority to do so, and it was not the opinion of the Nations.—The Major General enquired, If such was the general opinion.—The Chiefs of three, viz., the Mohawks, Oneidas, and Tuscaroras, said it was theirs decidedly; the others viz. the Cayugas, Onondagas, and Senecas, refused to answer.—

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your Excellency's
most obedient,
humble Servant
GORDON DRUMMOND
L[t] General

Archives, C. 257, p. 290.

From Drummond at Kingston to Freer at ——.

Kingston June 28th 1814.

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit herewith an Extract of a Letter from Captain Norton, Indian Department, dated Barton, June 13th 1814, with the accompanying Strings of Wampum, sent in behalf of the Indians of the Five Nations, to His Excellency, the Commander of the Forces.—

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your most obedient,
humble Servant,
Gordon Drummond
Lt General

Archives, C. 257, p. 291.

Enclosure.

(*Extract*)

"I have to inform the General, "that having the Five Nations and their Associates in Council at the Grand River, I firstly informed them of the recent glorious success in Europe, and of the accomplishment of the desire of Great Britain, and that She was now in friendship and alliance with all the World, and at War with America alone."—

"I then acquainted the Five Nations particularly with the proposals I laid before His Excellency, and his decision thereon, excepting what related to the Senecas, which I thought improper to expose in public, before anything had been accomplished."—

"The next Day, having assembled, the Speaker arose and in behalf of the whole spoke as follows,

"Brother"

"We heard with great satisfaction the account you gave us yesterday of the glorious conclusion of the Campaign, and of the War across the great Water. We rejoice at the success of our Father, that he has overcome his Enemies in that Quarter, and look forward with warm hopes to his future exertion in these parts, which we entreat The Great Spirit to favor with his aid."—

"Brother,"

"We also heard with pleasure the account you gave us, of your representation to the Great Chief at Quebec, and of his favorable decision thereon. We thank him, both with respect to that which concerns us, and also as it regards our Brethren to the South West, and we rejoice at seeing you again among us, ready to lead us, and empowered to take care of us, which desire of the Great Chief we confirm with pleasure in the name of all our Tribes, and we request you will inform him of the Same, and send these Strings of Wampum as an Emblem of what we say."

"Brother,"

"We conclude in assuring you that we shall shut our ears to the chattering of evil birds, and request that you will do the Same, so that nothing in future may disturb our mutual friendship."—

Archives, C. 257, p. 298.

From Loring at Kingston to Freer at ——.

President's Office
Kingston July 5th.
1814.

Sir/

I herewith transmit enclosed by order of His Honor Lieutenant General Drummond, the Extract of a Letter

from Colonel Claus Deputy Superintendant General of Indian Affairs. Likewise Extracts from the Speech of Colonel Caldwell Acting D^{y} Sup^{t} Gen^{l} to the Warriors at Burlington, and from Neywash's their Speaker, answer thereto.—

These the Lieutenant General did not at first intend transmitting for the information of His Excellency the Commander of the Forces, being in hopes of reconciling all parties, and of curing the jealousies which it is too evident exist in the Indian Department, but other documents have since been, in an official manner, laid before His Honor by the Deputy Superintendant General which are too strong in their Nature, and too likely to lead to effects, the most baneful and prejudicial to our relation with our Indian Allies, to permit the Lieutenant General any longer to withhold such communication from His Excellency. I allude to a Letter from Colonel Caldwell of the 22^{d} June of which a copy is likewise enclosed.

His Honor desires me to say that in the mean time he shall continue his utmost exertions to allay all party spirits, and to Keep the Officers of the Indian Department unanimous.

I have the honor
to be
Sir
Your Most obedient
humble Servant
Robert B. Loring
Secretary

Archives, C. 257, p. 300.

Enclosure.

(Extract) York 22nd June 1814.

Sir,

About 120 Chippawaws and Ottawaws have left their friends, and their Officers, and have joined Captain Norton

whose liberality in supplying with provisions and Liquor is far beyond what they experienced from Colonel Caldwell as you may observe by Naywashes answer to the Speech (marked C.) herewith transmitted—consequently these will repair to the Frontier under his command.

I am sorry to be under the necessity of stating upon the information of Col. Caldwell and most of the Officers of the Western Branch of the Department that Captain Norton's wishes to increase the number of his Adherents by messages to the Indians, and a profuse distribution of Provisions and Liquor, occasions a great deal of trouble and vexation to them, and unnecessary public Expence as most of the Indians after receiving their stipulated allowance of Provisions from their own Officers, cross the Bay to Burlington where they receive an additional supply from Captain Norton.—I have the honor to transmit herewith Captain Norton's requisition for a fourth part of the five eighths of the goods, now remaining in Store (three eights of the whole having been already delivered to him agreeable to Major General Riall's Order.) Marked D

This additional Requisition is for the use of the Delawares, Moravians, and Munseys, who have been placed under Captain Norton's charge by His Excellency the Commander of the forces ; but it is necessary that His Honor should be informed that these people (one family excepted) declare that they know nothing of Captain Norton and that they are determined to continue with their friends and Officers they are accustomed to follow until they shall be enabled to return to their own Country.—They have been under the particular charge of Captain William Elliott since he joined the Department, and they are now gone to the Niagara Frontier with him :—I must therefore beg leave to submit the propriety of this last Requisition to His Honor L^{t} Gen^{l} Drummond's consideration.

I lament very much the present state of the Department

should oblige me to trouble His Honor with so lengthy a report, but I feel it to be my Duty to inform him of all that occurs—

I have, &c,
W. Claus, D.S.G.
Ind[n] Aff[rs]

Archives, C. 257, p. 303.

Enclosure.

Extract of a Speech delivered to the Western Warriors at Burlington by Colonel Caldwell Acting D[y] Sup[t] Gen[l] on the 14[th] June 1814.

Children,

I am informed that Capt[n] Norton who has been appointed to lead the Six Nations has given in returns of a great many Western Indians as having joined him, and put themselves under his protection. Now I wish to know from yourselves if this is the case, I have nothing to say against Capt[n] Norton but as I have been appointed to superintend and take care of the *Western Indians* I wish to comply with my orders, but if any of you wish to separate yourselves from your Brethren, you must let it be known at once, as you cannot be furnished with provision and Clothing by both. Provisions as I have already told you must be saved as much as possible, the fact is they are just as necessary to enable us to fight as Powder and Ball.

Answer of Neywash on the Part of the Western Indians to the foregoing.

Father,

As to the Snipe (Captain Norton) having got some of our young men to join him, I only say, He speaks loud, and has

Strong Milk, and Big Breasts, which yield plentifully. You know Father, your Children are fond of Milk, and he gives when they go to him, and promises them Provisions as they want and Goods at discretion. If you will do so Father they will not go to him, but we cannot keep our young men in our hands.

My Father I have told you the cause of their going to the Snipe.

Archives, C. 257, p. 302.

Enclosure. From Caldwell to Drummond.

Copy/ Burlington 22nd June 1814—
Sir

The enclosed is a return of the Indians who have proceeded to the Lines, and also is enclosed a return of those who remain at home.—I have remarked on the return of those who went to the Lines that the Shawawnees &ca were debauched by the Emissaries of Mr Norton, and I again repeat that he uses means for that purpose which are calculated to draw all our Indians away.

All who have joined him were completely cloathed from the Stores at the Beach, each man, Woman & Child had a suit he has again given them their share of the three eighths, and wants one fourth of all now remaining for the same purpose. What is to become of those who are daily expected from the Westward should he again get this fourth? It appears to be his wish to gain over the Western Indians at any rate, & make the Government pay any price his ambition will impose.—

I am careful not to shew to our Indians any anxiety, or uneasiness on the subject of their joining Captain Norton because such conduct would make them suppose that a Party Spirit, and not true Patriotism prevailed amongst us, and that we could not act with unanimity among ourselves—

Such an opinion if entertained by them I well Know, would be attended with beneficial consequences [*sic*], and they would place no confidence in a Government split into Parties—

Wᴹ Caldwell
A D S.G.—

Archives, C. 1171, p. 334.

[G.O.] Montreal 8th Augt 1814.—

The Comr of the Forces having approved of a Plan for the Organization of a Body of Indian Warriors to Act together in the Field under a Superintendant as Colonel, and two Deputy Superintendants as Field Officers, and to consist of Four Companies to be selected and brought forward as circumstances may Require from the Villages of Caughnawaga the Lake of the two Mountains, St Regis, St François Becancour and Three Rivers.—

The following are the Officers who have been appointed and allotted for this Service, who must at all times, hold themselves in readiness to move at the Shortest Notice, and be responsible that their Companies with Arms and Ammn, and perfectly equiped in every respect for Service, that His Excellency's expectations of the Advantages to be derived by this arrangement, may be fully Realized.

Superintendant (Colonel) Sir John Johnson Bt

Depy Supert with the Rank of Lieutt Col — Adam Gordon Johnson

Depy Supert with the Rank of Major — Chavalier de Lorimier

Company of Caughnawaga —
- Captain Lorimier Verneuil
- Lieutts — Jarvis Maccombe; Ignace Taisson
- Interpreter Pierre Hubert

Company of the Lake of the two Mountains
- Captain Dominique Ducharme
- 2nd Captn Frass Marie de Lorimier
- Lieutts
  - Simon Evans
  - Barnet Lyons
  - Louis Longlade

Compy of St Regis
- Captain J. B. C. de Lorimier.—
- 2nd Captn Bertrand St Germain
- Lieutts
  - Isaac Le Clair
  - Joseph Biron
  - Solomon Chesley

Compy of St François Bacancour & Three Rivers
- Captn St Vallier Mallioux
- Joseph Neverville
- Noel Annance
- Lagere Launier
- Interpreter Port Neuf

To be Surgeon.
Hospital Mate Kennelly
Assistant Surgeon—Robt Neilson.
To be Quarter Master—Henry Munroe Fisher.

The Officers abovementioned are to Receive the Pay and Allowances of their Respective Situations from the 25th July last, with the exception of the Superintandt, who draws as Superintendant General.—

Archibald K. Johnson is appointed Secretary in the Indian Department with the pay and Allowances of that situation from the 25th July last, Vice Adam Gordon Johnson promoted to be Depy Superintendant.

. . . . . .

(Sigd) Edwd Baynes
Adjt Genl

Archives, C. 257, p. 378.

From Drummond at Montreal to Prevost at ——.

Montreal
15th December
1814

Sir/

I have the honor herewith to enclose your Excellency, the copy of a letter which I have received from Colonel Claus, Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs in Upper Canada, as also one purporting to be written by command of Captain Norton, to the Secretary of the Indian Department, and transmitted to me by Colonel Claus.

It is with much regret that I have observed not only on this, but on several other occasions, (since the appointment of Captain Norton to the situation he holds,) a difference among the officers of the Indian department, which has proved highly detrimental to that branch of the Service; and it has now become extremely necessary, that the relative situations of Colonel Claus and Captain Norton, shou'd be more particularly defined, in order that it may be distinctly understood by them, how far the one is dependent on or subservient to the commands of the other, in the line of his duty.

It is much to be regretted, that the packages of Indian presents sent to the Upper Province, during the present year, had not been made up in such a manner, prior, to their leaving La Chine, as to describe those intended for Captain Nortons distribution to the Indians of the Six Nations, seperately.

I also herewith transmit Your Excellency, the Copy of a letter from Colonel James, commanding at Burlington and one from Colonel Caldwell of the Indian Department.

Major General Stovin, and Colonel Claus, have been

directed to repair to Burlington, and endeavor, if possible, to quell that Spirit of discontent which appears to prevail amongst the Indian Tribes.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient,
humble Servant,
GORDON DRUMMOND
L[t] General

Archives, C. 257, p. 373.

Enclosure. From Claus at York to Drummond at ——.

Copy/ York 3[d] December
Sir, 1814

Knowing how much your time must be engaged, it is with much regret that I usually trouble you about the trifling, but sometimes vexatious concerns of the Indian department. At present I feel so extremely sore from a letter just received from M[r] Clinch, Store-Keeper and clerk, by command of Captain Norton that I cannot forbear to enclose the same for your Honors perusal, and consideration. And I confidently trust that you will afford me some protection from the insolence, (pardon the expression) of a person who seems to think that the order of the 1[st] of March *1814* authorizes him to insult his superior with impunity. Your Excellency has seen a letter from this man to me, on a former occasion as insulting as the enclosed—which I passed over in silence, but it is time, I humbly conceive to check this kind of conduct.

I candidly confess to Your Honor, that the treatment I have received through the false representations of this man, has preyed on my mind, feeling conscious that I have ever done my duty, to the best of my abilities for the King's Interest, and I believe the sacrifices, my family and myself have made,

are sufficient proofs that there is no want of loyalty, which he is base enough to insinuate.

It is painful to appeal to my superior for protection from a subordinate officer, in the Department of which I am considered at the Head, but such is my situation.—And to your honor do I now appeal.

W^m^ Claus.

Archives, C. 257, p. 375.

Enclosure. From Clinch at Ancaster to Cameron at ——.

Copy/ Ancaster 22^d^ Nov^r^ *1814*

Sir/

I am commanded by Captain Norton to inform you that he has complied with the *Instructions* contained in your letter of the 12^th^ instant.

I am further commanded to state that Captain Norton had prior to receiving your communication informed many of the *Chiefs* of the proceedings with the American Commissioners at Ghent relating to the Indians and their Interests.

Captain Norton also desires that timely notice will be given me of the arrival of all *Presents* that Teams may be prepared to transport the same, from the place of landing to the store at this place. He further desires that the Deputy Superintendent General, will inform me without delay,—Whether *Preasents* will arrive this *Fall* or in the winter, and that he will be guided by the *order* of His Excellency the Commander of the Forces as Communicated by M^r^ Secretary Freer, to His Honor Lieutenant General Drummond, which said order is dated Quebec 1^st^ March *1814*, and a strict compliance with the same will prevent *Representations* to His Excellency the Commander of the Forces, and His Honor Lieutenant General Drummond.

(Signed) Jos. B. Clinch
Store keeper & Clerk In: Dept.

Duncan Cameron Esq^r^
Ass^t^ Sec^y^ Ind^n^ Dep^t^

Archives, C. 257, p. 377.

Enclosure. From Lieutenant Colonel James at Burlington to Harvey at ——.

Copy/ Burlington
3d Dec. *1814*

Sir/

I have the honor to forward a letter from Col. Caldwell, with whom and several others I have had a conversation with regard to the dissatisfaction of the Indians, as expressed in his letter, and as far as my own observations and opinion,— I would beg leave something being done which may in part conciliate.

Col. Caldwell had sent a party of Indians to D'Troit and Delaware some time ago by my desire, accompanied by an intelligent Officer, and in consequence of my request that some more Indians might be sent out, he has stated personally to me that they cannot move for want of shoes particularly, and very clamorous in consequence of the non performance, of promises with them on Various subjects.

(Signed)
Wm James [*sic*]
Lt Col.

Archives, C. 257, p. 376.

Enclosure. From Caldwell at Ancaster to James at Burlington.

Copy/ Ancaster
1st December 1814

Sir/

I have now to address you on a subject of the very first importance,—it is the manner in which the Indians and their families are provisioned, the quantity is so very scant

that it will not enable them to more than exist. To keep them from starving they have sold for vegetables &c nearly all their cloathing and silver ornaments, and as this resource is at an end, I am apprehensive unless some other means are taken to feed them, that we shall not long have them to feed, as they already begin to talk of going off, not from want of loyalty to us, but (as they say) from starvation, I have to request you will have the goodness to interfere in this business, and if you have it in your power order the quantity to each person may be encreased.

Complaints from all the Chiefs of the different tribes are made to me, daily both on account of the want of provisions and the want of cloathing.

Captain B. Caldwell is returned the officer I mentioned to you in my last are ready to go, so soon as cloathing can be furnished to the Indians, as without this they cannot be got to move.

(Signed) W^m^ Caldwell
A. D. S. G^l^

MISCELLANEOUS DOCUMENTS

F.—PAY AND ALLOWANCES

Archives, C. 1168, p. 140.

Recruiting Department—
Horse Guards, 14th February 1812.

GENERAL ORDERS,

The Commander in Chief directs it to be notified that His Royal Highness The Prince Regent has been pleased in the Name and on the behalf of His Majesty to Order that Recruits for the Line and General Service shall in future be

received according to the following Age and Standard, and that all former Orders and Regulations relative to the description of such Recruits shall be Cancelled. Viz[t].—

	Amount of Levy Money	
For the Line	Unlimited Service	Limited Service
Men of 5 feet 4 Inches in Height, if not exceeding 35 Years of Age	£23 17 6	£18 12 6
Lads of 5 feet 3 Inc[s] in Height if not exceeding 18.	23 17 6	18 12 6
Boys of 5 feet 2 Inc[s] in d°.—if not exceeding 17 .	16 14 0	13 0 6
Boys of 5 feet in Height, if not exceeding 16 to be enlisted for Regiments serving in the East Indies under the Order of 17 June 1811	6 15 6	5 14 6
General Service		
Men of 5 feet 3 Inches in Height, if not exceeding 40 years of Age	23 17 6	18 12 6
Boys of 5 feet 2 Inc[s]. in height if not exceeding 18	16 14 0	13 0 6
Boys of 5 feet in height if not exceeding 17 . .	6 15 6	5 14 6

The Distribution of the Levy Money allowed for the above descriptions of Recruits if raised by Parties of the Line, will be according to the amount stated for the different Classes, conformable to the Recruiting Regulations and Instructions dated the 1[st] of January 1810. If raised by Officers employed under the Instructions of the 20[th] Septem[r] 1810, the distribution of the Levy Money will be according to the Schedule annexed thereto.—

By Command of His Royal Highness The Commander in Chief,

(Signed) Harry Calvert
Adjutant General.

(Signed)
Edw[d] Baynes
Adj[t] Gen[l].
N.A.

Archives, C. 1168, p. 332.

Circular Letter from Lord Palmerston.

Circular N° 126. War Office, 11th July 1812.

Sir,

It appearing that the Boards of Officers appointed to investigate claims for Losses on Foreign Stations, are not in general apprized of the points to which their Enquiries are
35.376. to be directed, in cases of Claims for Clothing and Accoutrements lost on Service; I have received the Commands of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent to acquaint you, that in all such cases, the Boards are to confine their Investigation to ascertain the fact, and quantum of the Loss; and that the same did not take place through any neglect, or want of attention to the General Orders of the Army, but was actually and bonâ fide unavoidable.—

I am further to acquaint you, that, as the indemnification on account of such Losses is only granted on proof of the Articles having been actually and necessarily replaced, the result of the preliminary Enquiry by such Boards is to be transmitted to this, in Order that the same may be referred to the Board of Claims specially appointed for the general Settlement of Claims for Losses.—

I am to add, that in any special case, in which the Commanding Officer of the Regimt may have the means of replacing lost Clothing or Accoutrements on the Spot, a particular Report thereof is to be made to the Agent, in order that he may be able to prove to the satisfaction of the Board in this Country, the fact of the Articles having been replaced abroad.—

You are, I presume, aware, that indemnification for lost Clothing is not granted except it be shewn that the Colonel has clothed a greater number of Men than he has assigned for.—

I have the honor to be &ca

(Signed) Palmerston.

Archives, C. 1169, p. 75.

Chambly 23d Novemr 1812

G. O.

The issue of Rum to the Soldier is an act of grace, upon which he cannot found a right, therefore whenever it is judged proper it may be discontinued altogether or, only in part, at the discretion of the General Officer in Command, but the conversion of this Allowance under any pretext, to any other purpose than the Soldiers comfort must be strictly forbid—and every Soldier who by intoxication renders himself unworthy of the indulgence will forfeit his Allowance for a limited period at the discretion of the Officer Commanding the Regiment.

The Rum so forfeited, and the Allowance of the Sick is to be Credited to Government.

This Order to be read at the head of Companies and explained distinctly to the Men.

(Signed) E. Baynes A. G.

Archives, C. 1170, p. 122.

From the Duke of York, Commander in Chief.

Circular. Horse Guards
30th November 1812

Sir,

As the first termination of Services of Men raised under the Act passed in 1806, "For the better ordering of His Majesty's Army, and for the improving the condition of the Soldiers," will occur about the Month of June in the ensuing Year, it is essential that I should draw your early attention to the necessity of re-enrolling all the Men under Your Command whose period of Service may expire from the 24th of June to the 24th December 1813.

The General Order of the 10th Inst[t] will have prepared the limited Service Men for the terms upon which they will be re-engaged for a limited, or unlimited period, but to prevent the possibility of any misunderstanding on this subject, it may be necessary to specify the following rates of Bounty, which are the same as received by the Men upon their Original Establishment, exclusive of all charges attending the Levy, which of course cannot be incurred a second time.—

Dragoons

For an Unlimited period ——	£13	18	0
„ „ Limited D°. ——	8	3	0

Infantry

For an Unlimited period ——	16	16	0
„ „ Limited D°. ——	£11	11	0

You will leave it to the option of all men *under* 35 Years of Age, to re-enlist for a limited period or for Life, but Men who have arrived at that Age, or upwards are only to be engaged for the further limited term of Seven Years.

Such Men in the Foreign Corps as may be re-enlisted after the expiration of a limited period will be allowed the Bounty of Four Guineas.—

I have only to add that these respective Bounties will be admitted by the Secretary at War, as a charge in the accompts of the different Regiments, and I am to desire that you will cause an observation to be made upon the back of each Monthly Return, of the Number of Men who may extend their Services, each Month, subsequent to the 24th of June next.

I am, Sir, Yours
(Signed) Frederick
Commd[r] in Chief

Archives, C. 1170, p. 35.

G. O. Quebec 1st February 1812 [?1813],

Representations having been laid, before the Commander of the Forces, on the subject of the mode adopted by certain Pay Masters of Regiments in remitting to England the Income Tax collected from the Several Officers, by which a considerable Emolument has improperly accrued, to the Pay Masters beyond the Pay and Allowances of their Situations.

His Excellency directs it may be understood the Pay Masters of Corps in British North America are not to derive any advantage by the Income Tax detained from the Pay of Officers, and that the Sums collected on this Account are to be lodged (at the usual period of remittance) in the Office of the Commissary General or the Officer at the head of that Department, on the Station in which they are Serving, and Bills at Par are to be issued for the same to be transmitted by the Pay Masters to the Commissioners of the Property Tax.

Archives, C. 1170, p. 53.

[Quebec 6th February 1813.]

G. O.

With the Sanction of the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, His Excellency the Commander of the Forces is pleased to authorize an increase of Lodging Money to the Officers of the Staff and Corps, and to the Persons employed in the several Departments of the Army serving in British North America, (who are not provided with Government Quarters) according to the following Scale, which is to take effect from the 25th December 1812.—

Scale shewing the Lodging Money formerly allowed to the Officers of the Staff and Corps, & to the Persons employed in the different Departments of the Army in British North America, and the allowance to be granted from the 25th December 1812.—

Rank &c.	Rates of Lodging Money formerly allowed.	Rates of Lodging Money granted from the 25th Dec., 1812.
	Currency	Currency
To a Major General and corresponding Ranks . .	£100	£150
To a Brigadier General, and corresponding Ranks . .	£ 80	£120
To a Colonel and Corresponding Ranks . . .	£ 54	£ 72
To a Field Officer not a Colonel and Officers of corresponding Rank	£ 36	£ 54
To a Military Secretary, Aid de Camp, Major of Brigade, Assist in the Adjutant General, and Quarter Master Generals Departments	£ 24	£ 44
To a Captain or Officers of Corresponding Rank . .	£ 24	36
To Clerk and others of Department	£ 20	30
To a Subaltern or Officer of Corresponding Rank . .	£ 16	£ 24
To Clerks and others of Departments	£ 12	£ 20

(Signed) Edwᵖ Baynes
Adjᵗ Genˡ

Archives, C. 1170, p. 159.

G. O. Quebec 9th April 1813.

The Commander of the Forces has been pleased to direct that the Non-Commissioned Officers and Men, who may be detached from their respective Corps, to serve as Marines on board His Majesty's Armed Vessels upon the Lakes and Rivers of the Canada's, shall not be liable to any deduction from their full pay on account of Provisions :—Soldiers doing duty as Marines are to be estimated for, and receive the same rates of *full pay* as when Serving in England.—

(Signed) E. Baynes
Adjᵗ Genˡ

Archives, C, 788, p. 4.

[Endorsement] Copy. Letter addressed to Act^{g} D^{y} Com^{y} G^{l} Clarke & D^{y} Ass^{t} Com^{y} G^{l} Osborne.

Commissary General's Office,
Quebec 20th January 1814.

Sir,

The Commander of the Forces having directed that the Pay Masters of the Battalions of Royal Marines Serving in the Canadas should receive the Amount of the Subsistance of their respective Battalions from the Commissariat giving their Bills of Exchange on the Pay Master of Marines in London at the Current Discount at the time the Money is advanced for the same.—I am to request you will upon a Requisition or Estimate approved at Head Quarters being presented to you by either of the Pay Masters respectively, advance to them the Amount thereof taking their Bills as above directed and transmit them with the Requisition to me—The first of Exchange and the Requisition by one opportunity and the Second and third by Another—

The Bills are to be drawn in my favor—

You will also take Receipts in Triplicate for the Money Advanced, (agreeably to the annexed form) and charge the Amount in your Account Current with me—

I am,
Sir,
Your Obedient Servant,
(Sig^{d}) W. H. Robinson
Com^{y} G^{l}

Form of Receipt.

£ — — Cu^{ry}

Received from William H. Robinson Esqu^{re} Commissary General, the sum of Currency

for which I have given him my Bills of Exchange on the Paymaster of Royal Marines for Sterling at p Cent Discount—

Having signed Triplicate Receipts

Witness

Archives, C. 797, p. 254.

From Matheson at Three Rivers to Freer at Quebec.

Three Rivers 8th March 1814

Sir/

I enclose you a letter from the superintendents of accompts, notifying that all pay for soldiers whilst prisoners of War, should, in all cases, be issued through the Agents of the Regiment in England;—

I beg leave to state that there are several Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers of the Glengary Light Infantry Regiment who have Effected their escape from American prisons and joined the Regiment, totally in want of all necessaries,

I have to request you will inform me if I am authorized to draw their back pay, for the period they have been prisoner's of War.—

I am
Sir,
Your most obedient
humble Servant
Rodk Matheson
Lieut[t] & Pay M[r] Glen[y] L[t] Inf[y]

Archives, C. 788, p. 12.

From Malcolm at Montreal to Freer at ——.

Sir

I have to request you will be pleased to state to his Excellency the Governor General that, the Officers, who lately

belonged to the 2[d] Battalion of Royal Marines, from that Battalion being broken up, have no means of receiving their pay; the pay Master Gen[l] of Roy[l] Marine refused when last in England to allow the Officers, to draw directly on him for any sum due them as pay—I have to request for them that his Excellency will order the pay Master of the 1[st] Battalion to give in estimates for those Officers left in Uper Canada who lattly belonged to the 2[nd] Battalion, that he may receive their pay and pay them—It may be necessary to state that when Marines are embarked as such and as they now are on the Lakes, the Non-Commissioned Officers Drumers and Privates are paid and accounted for by the Treasurer of the Navy not connected with the pay Master General of Marines—but the Officers always draw their pay direct from him, when on board by private agents, and no Officer of Marine is ever brought into the Account of the Navy Treasurer—Those Officers who belonged to the Battalion have discontinued their Agents and receive their pay personally from the Deputy Pay Masters of the Battalions—they will therefore if his Excellency does not allow them to receive their pay from the 1[st] Battalion till regulations are made be without Subsistance nor have any means of remedying it till communication is made to England

I have the honor to be
Your most obedient
Humble Servant
J. Malcolm
L[t] Col: R. M.

Archives, C. 1171, p. 286.

[G. O.] Montreal 13[th] June 1814.

The Commander of the Forces has been pleased to direct that the Months Subsistance due to the Troops from the 25[th] Inst throughout the Canadas shall be issued in a

proportion of small army Bills, with at least one third of the Amount to each Corps in Specie, and it is His Excellency's desire that at all the Posts where the Military Chest will admit of it, this Order may be considered in future in force.—

Archives, C. 788, p. 20.

From L^t Col. Williams at Isle aux Noix to Prevost at ——

Sir Isle aûx Noix August 22, 1814.

I beg leave to represent to your Excellency that the Officers of the 1^st Battalion of Royal Marines whom I have been directed to detach for the Service of His Majesty's Ships and Vessels on the Lakes in Canada, will be prevented from Obtaining their Subsistence-Money from the Paymaster of the Battalion :

I have therefore to request that Your Excellency will be pleased to give such directions as may enable those Officers to obtain their Subsistence from the Commissary General by an approved Estimate, furnished by the Senior Officer in each of the Canadas.

I have the honor to be Sir,
Your Excellency's
Most Obedient and
most humble Servant
R. Williams
L^t. Col: Comm^g.
1^st Batt. R. Mar.

Archives, C. 788, p. 21.

From Williams at Montreal to Prevost at ——.

Sir Montreal August 27, 1814.

I have the honor to inform Your Excellency that in persuance of the General Order of the 16 ins^t, such detachments

have been made from the 1st Battalion of Royal Marines for the Naval Service on the Lakes of Canada as were therein directed, and that the remaining few, with the Staff of the Battalion are on their march to Quebec.

But before I leave Canada, I feel it an indispensible duty to represent to Your Excellency that no provision has yet been made by which the Non-Commission Officers, Drummers & privates can obtain for their Services on the Lakes an equivalent to that which is received by the Seamen, who compose the remainder of the Crew.

The Pay of the Provincial Navy exceeding very much that of the British Navy, Your Excellency was pleased to direct by a General Order issued at Kingston, that the pay of the British Navy serving within Your Excellency's Government should be made equivalant to that of the Provincial Navy since which, new arrangements having been made in the *Mode* of paying the Navy (the sums required for that branch of the Service not proceeding out of the revenue of the Canadas ;)— Commodore Sir James Yeo has been pleased to issue Regulations for the payment of the Seamen, founded upon Instructions from the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty dated 29th Jany 1814, by which it appears that their Lordships admit of such an extra allowance to be paid to the Seamen in the Canadas as will make their pay equivalent to that of the Provincial Navy.

In Justice therefore to that part of the Corps of Royal Marines who have had the honor of serving under Your Excellency's Orders, and of whose conduct during that period Your Excellency has been pleased to speak in the most flattering terms in General Orders, and to prevent that discontent which must naturally arise under any circumstance of partiality ; I beg leave to offer to Your Excellency's consideration the propriety of such an extra allowance to the Royal Marines serving on the Lakes in Canada, as is given to the Landsmen employed in His Majesty's Ships &

Vessels in the said Lakes, amounting to 14^{s} 10^{d} per Man per Month.

I have the honor to be Sir,
Your Excellency's
most obedient and
most humble Servant
R. Williams
L^{t}. Col: Comm^{g}.
1 Batt. R. Mar.

Archives, C. 118, p. 189.

From Capt. Dobbs on Lake Ontario to Yeo at ——

(*Copy*) His Majesty's Sloop Star
October 20th 1814.

Sir,

The Service on which the little Squadron under my orders have been employed, during the Summer being now nearly over—I beg leave in the most respectful manner to state to you the unavoidable expenses attending that Service to the Officers of the Squadron—During the Summer we have taken backwards, and forwards, upwards of 5000 Men with a great proportion of Officers, 'tis true they seldom remained on board more than Two, Three or Four days—tho' sometimes Ten; but the very shortness of their Stay, caused the Expense; as the One Party would think it as indelicate to ask, as the other would be to offer anything for their Messing, indeed had that been the case it would have made the Vessels under my Command more like floating Taverns, than His Majesty's Vessels of War; as seldom a day passed without having Several Officers of the Army on board, and tho' I should decline making any application—I have not the same right to do so for those serving with me.—I therefore to

request you will be pleased to take the case into consideration and adopt such steps as you may think it merits.—

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most Obedient
Humble Servant
(Signed) ALEX[R] DOBBS—Captain

Archives, C. 688D, p. 165.

From McDonell at Kingston to John Rolph Paymaster of Militia for the London District at Long Point.

Militia Pay Office
Kingston 23[d] January 1815

Sir/

His Honor the President has recently received from Lieut. Col. Ryerson Commanding the 1[st] Norfolk & from Capt. John McGregor Commanding the Loyal Kent Volunteers, an application stating that the Pay of the officers & men under their respective commands has for a length of time been in arrears—and I have in consequence received His Honor's commands to require that you forthwith, pay up to the 24[th] of last October not only the 1[st] Norfolk & Kent Volunteers but all the Militia within your district for which you have Estimated—and that you transmit to me a Statement of the Monies remaining in your hands after you have paid the several applicants who may present themselves. I expect shortly to be enabled to send you a Draft on M[r] Crookshank for the amount of your two Estimates from the 25[th] October to the 24[th] December. As you will receive this money at York, you will pay the Kent Voluntiers there, where they will for some time be stationed. You will please in future to Estimate for a Clerk at 4/4 per diem in lieu of 5/ which

could not be admitted of. The former is the sum which has been allowed to M[r] Mercer.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your humble Servant
ALEX[r] McDONELL
D[y] P. M. Gen[l]

MISCELLANEOUS DOCUMENTS

G.—PRIZE-MONEY.

Archives, C. 1171, p. 152.

G. O. Quebec 30[th] Dec[r] 1813—

The following Regulation for the distribution of Prize Money to the Army in British North America, recommended by the Board of Officers of which Major General Glasgow was President, assembled at Quebec on the 12[th] April last, has been approved by The Comm[r] of the Forces.—

Private Soldier	1 Share
Drummer	1– „ —
Corporal	1½ „ —
Serjeant	2– „ —
Staff Serjeant	3– „ —
Subaltern	8– „ —
Captain	16– „ —
Major	30– „ —
Lieutenant Colonel	40– „ —
Colonel	60– „ —
General Officer	80– „ —
Commander of the Forces	100– „ —

The Officer Commanding a Division of Troops making a Capture, to receive double the Number of Shares alloted to his Rank.—

Those only actually engaged or aiding and assisting in the Capture (excepting the Commander of the Forces) are considered entitled to Share.—

The Accounts for Prize Money for the Stores Captured from the Enemy at Ogdensburg in February 1813, and for the Sloops Growler and Eagle Captured from the Enemy by the Garrison of Isle aux Noix in June last, having been made up and the Amount Received, the Prize Agent is directed to make a distribution of the same to the parties entitled to share on those occasions.—

Each Privates Share for the former, the Capture of Ogdensburg, is £2 .. 0 .. 10 Currency and for the latter, the Capture of the Sloops Growler and Eagle £5 .. 7 .. 10 Currency.—

The Prize Agent will transmit Prize Lists to the Several Corps concerned, and the Amount due to each Detachment is to be paid to the Respective Paymasters, and the Comm^{s} Officers of Regiments will satisfy themselves that the Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates Receive the Shares to which they are entitled, free from any deduction.—

(Signed) Edward Baynes
Adjutant General
North America.

(Signed) J^{a} Dennis Major
Brigade Major to the Forces.

MISCELLANEOUS DOCUMENTS

H.—FUEL, FOOD, FATIGUES AND CLOTHING

Archives, C. 1168, p. 56.

Adjutant General's Office
Quebec 26th November 1811.—

General Orders

The Commander of the Forces has been pleased to determine that Stoves should be provided by the Barrack Departm^{t} for the accomodation of the Troops, quartered in

Government Buildings in the Canadas, and that they become Articles of Barrack Furniture, for the use of which, no charge or deduction is in future to be made.

(Signed) Edward Baynes
Adj[t] Gen[l]
N.A.

Archives, C. 1168, p. 92.

Quebec 11[th] February 1812,

Garrison Orders.

The numerous Applications from Staff Officers and others connected with the Military to the Major General Commanding the Garrison, for Soldiers to cut wood and to remove Snow, & he deeming it almost indispensably necessary that they should meet with that indulgence in this Country, where Labourers are not to be procured, directs that the following Rules be adhered to until further Orders.—

1[st]—All Applications for Permission to employ Soldiers to work are to be made in writing to the Major General thro' the Major of Brigade, stating the nature of the work and time the Men may be required.—

2[nd]—Soldiers so employed to be paid at the same Rate as if working at King's Works.—

3[rd]—The Money to be paid into the hands of the Quarter Master of the Regiment for the purpose of being Credited to the Men's Acco[ts].—

4[th]—The above Rules are not applicable to the Fatigues ordered by the Garrison Order of the 21[st] November—respecting keeping Barrack Parades, Avenues, Garrison Gates, or Castle yard Clear of Snow, or Piling Wood for the Guards.—

(Signed) Fred[k] Geo: Heriot
B[de] Major—

Archives, C. 796, p. 187.

From de Salaberry at St. Phillip to the Military Secretary.

S^{t} Phillip Dec^{r} 25th 1812—

Sir,

Having some time since applied to the commissary General for the Regimental Clothing for the year 1813 and having been desired in reply, to send you the Statement for approval, I have the honor herewith to inclose (*) the same, observing that as I have lately received an order to hold the Voltigeurs in readiness for active Service in the field by the first of March, I hope there will not be any delay in forwarding to S^{t} Phillip the various articles required.—Having yet remaining on hand Clothing for 10 Serjeants and 122 Rank & file, I shall keep the Taylors at Work, till I receive the remaining articles.

It is my duty to state, that the last year's clothing was composed of Materials so inferior to those furnished to the line and that the duty has been so hard upon the men, in the woods and swamps, together with long and harrassing Marching in the worst of Weather, that the men have been put to a vast expence in order to keep themselves complete in clothing. A great many of the Jackets have been renewed. The Quantity of Shoes worn out exceeds all belief and the same inconvenience exists in respect to the Pantaloons, the whole of the men having already worn out three pairs in the short space of Six Months.

The result is that the men are constantly in debt, which creates great discontent. —

The shoes received last year were very bad and not at all of the sort furnished to the troops.

While I trust I will not be blamed for making this exposition of our misfortunes, may I be permitted to indulge a hope, that His Excellency the Governor General will be

(*) ent^{d} in Com. Genl^{s} Book.

pleased to take our case into consideration and do some thing for our relief. While actively employed, I did not think proper to trouble His Excellency on this subject ; at present I hope there is not so much impropriety.—

Velvet does not at all answer for capes and collars, I have therefore substituted black cloth in the requisition. Black buttons, at least such as were last issued, are good for nothing : Metal ones will last much better ; The thread was all rotten.—

His Excellency having directed that the Men's Pantaloons should be grey, I shall be glad to change what blue cloth I have remaining, if an order can be obtained to have it done without delay.

I cannot make out what part of the clothing the recruits who join towards the latter end of the year are entitled to receive. It would be very necessary I should be furnished with a shedule. I wish also to know whether the men are entitled to new caps for the ensuing Year ; they much want them.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient
Humble Servant
Ch: de Salaberry
Major Com^g^
Vol^ts^

Archives, C. 796, p. 190.

From de Salaberry at S^t^ Phillip to the Military Secretary at Quebec.

S^t^ Phillip Dec^r^ 31^st^ 1812

Sir,

The Battalion under my command being a Light Infantry Corps, the men forming it are entitled to Wings, which if

permitted to be worn, will much add to the General appearance of the Regiment. As I require no cloth in addition to the allowance already granted, I hope the expence of the tape and fringe will appear to you so trifling as to induce you to solicit the grant thereof from His Excellency the Governor General. I am taking great pains to see the ensuing clothing well made; and I shall think my trouble well repaid if I can obtain the Wings.—The Materials required are as follows;

Black tape for 400, at 5 yd^{s}. each	2000 y^{ds}
Black cotton lace for 21 Serg^{ts} D^{o}	105 y^{ds}
D^{o} fringe for 400 Men at 2 y^{ds} D^{o}	800 y^{ds}
D^{o} D^{o} for 21 Serjeants D^{o} D^{o}	42 y^{ds}
Black thread thread [*sic*]	421 Skeins

hitherto, the Serjeants Caps have been paid by Government at the same rate as that of the Soldiers; Something more I think should be granted.—The Serjeants not having yet received sashes, if you will have the goodness to authorize the same, I will have them made here by the Indians, and they will not cost more than 10/ each, perhaps less.—

I take this opportunity to state, that the duty of the Surgeon, when in the field, where we have sometimes Militia, (Sedentary) Indians and detachments from other Corps, is extremely hard; In consequence a very eligible Young Man M^{r} Toussaint, Cassimir Truteau, having offered himself as assistant Surgeon, I beg leave to recommend him to the favorable consideration of His Excellncy the Governor General to fill the vacancy in this Corps.—I understand the Young man has studied four years under D^{r} Selby.—

[Pencil Notes] Wings Approved.

Sashes allowed and Col: De Salaberry may provide them.

Archives, C. 730, p. 21.

ESTIMATE of the probable Cost of a private's (in the Voltigeur Regiment) Jacket, Trowsers, Waistcoat &c.

				Amount of each.			Total Amount.		
Jacket	1½ yards	Grey cloth	@ 6/6	..	9	9			
	1 D°	Flannel	,, 1/8	..	1	8			
	⅛ D°	Black Cloth	,, 10/–	..	1	3			
	7 D°	Tape	,, 3d	..	1	9			
	Making	. . .	.	..	3	6			
							..	17	11
Trowsers	1½ yards	Grey cloth	,, 6/6	..	9	9			
	⅛ D°	Brown Linen	,, 1/2	..	..	7			
	Making	. . .	.	..	1	6			
							..	11	10
Waistcoat	1⅜ yards	Kersey	,, 3/6	..	4	9¾			
	Making	. . .	.	..	1	6			
							..	6	3¾
10 Skeins of Thread				..	..	3			
34 Buttons, Metal				..	6	..			
1 pair Shoes				..	6	6			
1 Fur Cap				..	12	6			
							1	5	3
							£3	1	3¾

Archives, C. 730, p. 2.

From Yeo at Kingston to Prevost at ——.

H.M.S. Wolfe
At Kingston 1st June 1813.

Sir

I have the honor to state to Your Excely that the Seamen by the existing regulations of the Navy are allowed the following proportion of Provisions viz.

	Biscuit lbs	Rum ¼ pints	Beef lbs	Pork lbs	Pease pints	Oatmeal pints	Sugar oz in Sugar	Butter oz or Rice	Cheese	Vinegar pints	Vegetables
Sunday .	1	½	..	1	½	..	..	..	..	..	A daily supply when in port to guard agt the scurvy.
Monday .	1	½	..	..	..	½	2	2	4	..	
Tuesday .	1	½	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Wednesday	1	½	..	..	½	½	2	2	4	..	
Thursday .	1	½	..	1	½	..	..	..	..	..	
Friday .	1	½	..	..	½	½	2	2	4	..	
Saturday .	1	½	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	½	
Forming a weekly proportion to each man .	7	7	4	2	2	1½	6	6	12	½	

and request Your Excelʸ will cause directions to be given that this mode of victualling the seamen may be adopted as near as circumstances will admit. I have the honor to be

Your Excellency's
most obᵗ
humble Servant
JAMES LUCAS YEO
Commodore

Archives, C. 1170, p. 301.

Kingston 2ᵈ June 1813.

G. O.

His Excellency the Commander of the Forces being desirous of allowing to the Navy employed on the Lake Service, the same proportion of Provisions as the Seamen of the Royal Navy receive by the existing regulations, is pleased to direct that the issue in future be made according to the following scale of Provisions, to commence at Kingston from this date, and on the other Stations of the Lakes as soon as practicable after the receipt of this Order.—

Scale.

	Biscuit or Flour pounds	Rum ½ pints	Beef pounds	Pork pounds	Pease pints	Oat Meal pints	Sugar ounces	Butter or Sugar ounces	Cheese or rice or Cocoa ounces	Vinegar pints
Sunday . .	1	½	..	1	½	..	..	..	..	..
Monday . .	1	½	..	..	..	½	2	2	4	..
Tuesday . .	1	½	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wednesday .	1	½	..	..	½	½	2	2	4	..
Thursday . .	1	½	..	1	½	..	..	..	..	..
Friday . .	1	½	..	..	½	½	2	2	4	..
Saturday . .	1	½	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	½
Forming a Weekly proportion to each man of .	7	7	4	2	2	1½	6	6	12	½

Or a daily proportion to each Man of
One pound of Flour or Biscuit
half a pint of Rum.
9 & $\frac{1}{7}$ Ounces of Beef
Four & $\frac{4}{7}$ Ounces of Pork
$\frac{2}{7}$ Pint of Pease
$\frac{3}{14}$ Pint of Oatmeal
$\frac{6}{7}$ Ounces of Sugar
$\frac{6}{7}$ Ounces of Butter or Sugar
One and $\frac{5}{7}$ Ounces Cheese Rice or Cocoa.
$\frac{1}{14}$ of a pint of Vinegar.

When circumstances will not admit of procuring all the necessary Supplies the substitution is to be made according to the Scale above cited.

One pound of Fresh Beef is equal to One pound of Salt Beef, and One pound and a half of Fresh beef is equal to One pound of pork.

(Signed) Edw[d] Baynes
Adjt Gen[l]
N. A.

Archives, C. 1171, p. 2.

Kingston 7th June 1813.

G. O.

The Board of Officers assembled by the General Order of the 4th Inst. having recommended the under stated prices for the Articles of necessaries to be furnished by Government for the use of the Troops the same is to be strictly adhered to—Vizt.—

	s d		
Flannel Waistcoats	4/6		
Forage Caps	2/6	Flannel Shirts	5/–(1)
Shoes per pair	6/–		
Linnen Shirts	5/–		
Half Stockings	/9		
Trowsers of Cloth	9/–		
Waiscoats	4/–		

A Copy
(Signed) J Rowan
Depy Asst Adjt Genl.

(Signed) Edwd Baynes
Adjt Genl N. A.

MISCELLANEOUS DOCUMENTS

I.—DRESS AND CEREMONIAL

Archives, C. 1168, p. 6.

General Orders. Horse Guards 1st July 1811.

All General Officers, when dressed in their Uniforms as such are to wear one Aiguillette on the Right Shoulder instead of Epaulettes. They are likewise to wear plain Hats with the usual Cord and Tassels, with Ostrich Feathers round the brim : No other Officer or Soldier of any description whatever,

is to wear White Feathers round the Brim of the Hat; This is henceforth to be considered the exclusive Distinction of a General Officer.

General Officers of Cavalry are to wear the Cavalry Feather with the Star Loop.

Regimental Officers of Cavalry are likewise to wear the Star Loop with their dressed Regimentals.

General Officers of Infantry are to wear the Stand up Infantry Feather with the Scaled Loop.

Aids de Camp of General Officers of Cavalry and Majors of Brigade attached to the Brigades of Cavalry are to wear Aiguillettes on the Right Shoulder.

Aids de Camp to General Officers of Infantry and Brigade Majors attached to Brigades of Infantry are to wear Epaulettes as heretofore.—

This order is to Cancel those of the 8th and 18th Ultimo.—

By Order of His Royal Highness
The Commander in Chief

(Signed) Edwd Baynes
Adjt Genl N. A.—

(Signed) Harry Calvert,
Adjt General.

Archives, C. 1168, p. 24.

G. O.

Adjt Genls Office,
Quebec 14th Oct
1811.

The Commander of the Forces having been informed of the Garrison Order issued by Major Genl De Rottenburg on the 5th Octr 1810 directing Commanding Officers of the Regiments Composing the Garrison of Quebec to lose no time in providing the distinguishing Epaulettes for the respective Ranks of their Offs (as prescribed in General Orders of the 19th Febv 1810) to be strictly Complied with after arrival of the first Spring Ships—

His Excellency cannot avoid expressing his Surprise in observing many instances in which these directions have been disrigarded and Orders that in future every Officer of this Garrison will strictly adhere to His Majestys Regulations in respect to their Uniforms & Dress of the distinction to be observed in Epaulettes.

(Signed) Edw^p. Baynes
Adj^t Gen^l
N. A.

Archives, C. 1168, p. 82.

Adjutant General's Office
Quebec 17^th January 1812

GENERAL ORDERS

Saturday the 18^th Instant being the Anniversary of Her Majesty's Birthday, the Royal Standard to be hoisted on the Flag Staff and a Royal Salute to be Fired at 12 O'Clock from The King's Cavalier.—

(Signed) Edw^p Baynes
Adj^t Gen^l
N. A.

Mem^m There will be a Levee at the Castle at 1 O'Clock.—

Archives, C. 1168, p. 163.

Adjutant General's Office
General Orders. Quebec 1^st June 1812—

Thursday the 4^th June being the Anniversary of His Majesty's Birthday, the Royal Standard is to be hoisted on the Citadel, and a Royal Salute be fired at 12 O'Clock from the King's Cavalier.—

The Corps of the Garrison will parade in Review Order on the Exercising Ground on the Plains of Abraham at

½ past 11 O'Clock, His Excellency The Commander of the Forces will be on the Ground at 12 O'Clock.

Major General De Rottenburg will give the necessary Orders for the formation of the parade, and the Manoeuvres to be performed in celebration of the Day.—

His Excellency The Commander of the Forces is pleased to appoint S. Brampton Gen[t] to be a Staff Adjutant of Militia & be placed under the Orders of Lieu[t] Colonel Murray, Inspecting Field Officer of Militia.—

(Signed) Edward Baynes
Adj[t] Gen[l]
N. A.

Archives, C. 1169, p. 113.

G. O. Quebec 28th December 1812.

The 1st or Royal Regiment will furnish a Guard of Honor consisting of one Captain, Three Subalterns, four Serjeants, and Sixty Rank and File to mount on Tuesday the 29th Ins[t]. at 1 O'Clock, the Men will march with the great Coats over their accoutrements, but will take them off before they receive, His Excellency the Governor in Chief.

The Captain of the Guard will receive Instructions with respect to the placing of the Guard in the Palace.

Six Orderly Serjeants to attend at Head Quarters on Tuesday Morning at Ten O'Clock.

The Commanding Officer of the Royal Artillery will give directions that a Salute of 19 Guns be Fired from near the Saluting Battery, on His Excellency the Governor in Chief leaving the Castle, and that a second Salute of 19 Guns be fired on His Excellency quitting the Palace to return.

Order of Procession.

Town Major
Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General.
Major of Brigade

Assistant Military Secretary
Provincial Aides-de-Camp
Aides-de-Camp.
Military Secretary
Civil Secretary
Deputy Q^{r} M^{r} Gen^{l} of Militia.
Adjutant General of Militia.
Adjutant General of the Forces.
His Excellency The Governor General
Six Orderly Serjeants
The Commander of the Garrison.
Heads of Departments, Field Officers, and Staff having Rank as Field Officers in Seniority.

The Staff Officers who procede will wait below for the Governor General, and proceeding before His Excellency up Stairs in the appointed Order, will place themselves on the right of the Chair, the Commandant and the Officers of the Suite, will at the same time arrange themselves on the left.

The Carrioles are to have only One Horse

His Excellency will leave the Castle at two O'Clock P.M.

Officers in possession of a full dress Uniform will appear in it on this occasion.

MISCELLANEOUS DOCUMENTS

K.—WOMEN AND CHILDREN

Circular,

Horse Guards, 14th Novem^{r} 1811—

Sir,

I have received the Commander in Chief's directions to inform you, that it is in the Contemplation of Government to afford the means of establishing Regimental Schools, for

the Care & Instruction of the Children of Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers—It is His Royal Highness's intention that these Schools shall be conducted on the Plan recommended by the Rev[d] Doctor Bell, and adopted with great success at the Royal Military Asylum ; and you will be pleased immediately to look out for a Person calculated to superintend the School of the Regiment under your Command.—

The object of these Institutions is to implant in the Children's Minds, early habits of Morality, Obedience, and Industry, and to give them that portion of Learning, which may qualify them for Non-Commissioned Officers. With this view the Commander in Chief desires you will be very careful in the Selection of the Person you propose for the Superintendance of the School, which should be done without delay.—The Person so selected, will be placed on the Strength of the Regiment as a Serjeant, in addition to the present Establishment,—

I shall hereafter have the honor of Communicating with you further on this Subject.—

I have the honor to be &c
(Signed) W. WYNYARD—
D. A. G.

Archives, C. 1168, p. 105.

Adjutant General's Office
General Orders, Quebec 17[th] March 1812.

The Commander of the Forces directs that the following Circular Letters of the 5[th] and 14[th] November, be published in General Orders and be observed accordingly.—

Circular. Horse Guards 5[th] Novem[r] 1811.—
Sir,

In order to establish a General System in the issue of Provisions to the Wives and Children of Soldiers on Foreign

Stations, The Commander in Chief in concurrence with the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, has been pleased to approve of the following Regulations, and to desire that they may be strictly attended to in all issues made to the Troops under your Command.—

1st—That Rations shall not be issued to Women and Children of Regiments in the *Field*, in a greater proportion than *Six Women* and their Children per Troop or Company, and to Women and Children of Regiments in a Stationary Garrison, in a greater proportion than *Twelve Women* and their Children of each Troop or Company.—

2nd—Women and Children of Royal Veteran Battalions, are to be victualled to the full number which may be in the Regiment :—

3rd—Widows and Orphans of Officers or Soldiers, are to be victualled till they can obtain a passage home,—

4th—No Women or Children except the Wives & Children of Non Commissd Officers, or Privates shall be entitled to Rations except as aforesaid.

5th—The Ration for each Woman, shall be only one half, of each Child, one Third, of that allowed to a Man.

6th—The Women and Children to be victualled in pursuance of these Regulations to be nominated by the Commanding Officer of the Corps and their names be Specially returned to the Commissary.—

I have the honor to be &c
(Signed) H. Torrens.

Archives, C. 1168, p. 340.

Circular Letter from Torrens at the Horse Guards.

Circular. Horse Guards, 15th July 1812.

Sir,

Referring to my Letter (Circular) of the 5th Novemr last, establishing by The Commander in Chief's Command in

concurrence with The Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury a General System in the Issue of Provisions to the Wives and Children of Soldiers on Foreign Stations ; I am commanded to acquaint you that upon a due Consideration of the Representations which have been since received from General Officers Commanding abroad, of the inconvenient deprivation the Families of Officers had experienced by their Exclusion from an allowance, which it appears upon most Stations, they had previously enjoyed, His Royal Highness had been induced to recommend, and has consequently received the Sanction of the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury to authorise and direct the Issue of Rations of Provisions to the Wives and Families of Regimental Officers on Foreign Stations (Gibralter excepted) in the same manner and proportions, as were issued prior to the Regulations above mentioned, and likewise, that Rations should be granted to the Wives and Children of Non Commissioned Officers & Privates of Royal Invalid Artillery, in the same manner and to the same extent, as they are at present authorized to be issued to the Wives and Children of the Non Commissioned Officers and Privates of the Royal Veteran Battalions.—

In conveying to you this further Instruction respecting the Issue of Provisions to the Wives & Families of the Troops under your Command, The Commander in Chief directs me to observe, that this Allowance was originally granted without any previous and Special Sanction from His Majesty's Government, and that His Royal Highness has therefore to express His desire and positive Command, that for the future, no allowance whatever shall be granted within your Command, without a previous Authority from His Majesty's Governm^{t} at Home.—

I have the honor to be &^{ca}

(Signed) H^{y} Torrens.

Archives, C. 1169, p. 98.

Quebec 11th December 1812.

G. O.

The Commander of the Forces has been pleased to direct the issue of Provisions to the Wives and Children of the Officers and Men composing the 1st 2nd 3rd 4th & 5th Battalions of Embodied Militia of Lower Canada in the same proportions as to the Corps of the Line from the 25th November last.

To the Wives half a Ration.

To the Children one third of a Ration.

These Rations are not to be paid for.

The Issue to the Wives and Children of the Non Commissioned Officers and Privates to be made in the proportion of Six Women and their Children for every hundred Men.

The indulgence of drawing Provisions to the Families of Officers, to be restricted to the Officers who draw only one Ration for themselves.

Archives, C. 1172, p. 20.

Head Quarters

G. O. Montreal 26th Septr 1814

. . . . . .

The Comr of the Forces having understood that many of the Soldiers of the different Regiments are desirous of alloting a proportion of the Pay due to them for the use of their Wives and Families who may have been left at Quebec & Montreal but know not how to convey it.

His Excellency desires that Comg Officers of Corps will afford to their Men the assistance of making such Remittances by means of Drafts upon the Commissariat and

transmitting the Same to the Resident Brigade Major at Quebec and Montreal, to be distributed to those for whom it may be intended.—

MISCELLANEOUS DOCUMENTS

L.—HONOURS

Archives, C. 682, p. 63.

From Bathurst, Downing Street, to Prevost at Quebec.

N° 50 Downing Street 27th Jany 1814.

Sir

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent having been pleased to direct that Badges of Honor should be conferred upon such Officers as shall be reported by Your Excellency to have merited this high distinction by the Conduct and Valor displayed by them in the Actions on the Margin; I am to desire that you will be pleased to transmit to me by the earliest opportunity a Return of the Militia Officers whom you may consider deserving this honor, confining yourself in the selection of them to the Rules and limitations specified in the inclosed Copy of Instructions which have been issued in former cases in which similar distinctions have been conferred upon Officers of the regular Army.

of Detroit
Chattauguay
Christtels Farm

Horse Guards
Oct, 1813—
Gazette from
to Oct 9, 1813—

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most Obedient
humble Servant
BATHURST.

HEAD QUARTERS,

MONTREAL, *24th of April*, 1814.

GENERAL ORDERS.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR IN CHIEF and COMMANDER OF THE FORCES, has great satisfaction in communicating to the Troops in British North America, a Letter from His Royal Highness the COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

His Excellency feels confident, that the Officers of this Army, deeply impressed with a grateful sense of the distinguished notice which His Royal Highness the PRINCE REGENT has been graciously pleased to confer upon their services, will zealously continue to exert their most devoted energies, to merit the approbation of their Prince, and to establish their undoubted lineage with the great mass of their brave comrades, whose intrepid valour, and unshaken discipline, has immortalized the British Arms, in Spain, Portugal, and in France.

His Excellency the Governor in Chief and Commander of the Forces, has also received, through the Right Honourable the EARL OF BATHURST, the Commands of His Royal Highness the PRINCE REGENT, to recommend for this mark of honourable distinction, such Officers of the Militia, as have, by their valour and exemplary conduct in the field, merited such reward. These Officers are to be selected under similar restrictions to those specified for His Majesty's Regular Forces.

His Excellency directs the General Order of the 7th of October, 1813, to be published, for the information of the Troops.

EDWARD BAYNES,
Adjt. Gen. N.A.

HORSE GUARDS, 28th of January, 1814.

SIR,

His Royal Highness the PRINCE REGENT, having observed with great satisfaction, the successful exertions made by the Detachment of the British Army serving in the Canadas against very superior numbers of the enemy, has been graciously pleased to signify His Commands to me, through the Secretary of State, that the Officers who have been most distinguished in the two last campaigns in that quarter, shall receive an Honorary Mark of Approbation, in commemoration of the events in which they have been distinguished.—I have therefore to transmit, for your information and guidance, a Copy of the Regulations published in the Gazette of the 9th of October last, respecting the grant of Medals, and other Badges of Distinction, and to desire that you will immediately transmit me a list of the Names of such Officers of the Regular Army under your command, as you may be induced to recommend, according to the principle contained in these Regulations.

The Actions which are considered by His Royal Highness, as giving a just claim to such distinctions, on the part of the Officers engaged, are,

1st. The Capture of Detroit, and of the American Army under the command of General Hull, on the 16th August, 1812.

2ndly. The Defeat of the American Army under the command of General Hampton, at Chateauguay, on the 26th October, 1813.

3rdly. The Defeat of the American Army under General Wilkinson, at Chrystler's Farm, on the 11th of November, 1813.

I am,
Sir,
Yours,
(Signed) FREDERICK,
Commander in Chief.

Lieut.-General SIR GEORGE PREVOST, BT
(or Officer) Commanding the Force in British North America.

HORSE-GUARDS, October 7, 1813.

WHEREAS considerable inconvenience having been found to attend the increased number of medals, that have been issued in commemoration of the brilliant and distinguished events in which the success of His Majesty's arms has received the royal approbation, the Prince Regent has been pleased to command, in the name and on behalf of His Majesty, that the following regulations shall be adopted, in the grant and circulation of such marks of distinction: viz.

1st. That one medal only shall be borne by each officer, recommended for such distinction.

2d. That for the second and third events, which may be subsequently commemorated in like manner, each individual recommended to bear the distinction, shall carry a gold clasp attached to the ribbon to which the medal is suspended, and inscribed with the name of the battle, or siege, to which it relates.

3d. That upon a claim being admitted to a fourth mark of distinction, a cross shall be borne by each officer, with the name of the four battles, or sieges, respectively inscribed thereupon; and to be worn in substitution of the distinctions previously granted to such individuals.

4th. Upon each occasion of a similar nature, that may occur subsequently to the grant of a cross, the clasp shall again be issued to those who have a claim to the additional distinction, to be borne on the ribbon to which the cross is suspended, in the same manner as described in No. 2, of these regulations.

His Royal Highness is further pleased to command, in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, that the distribution of medals, or badges, for military services of distinguished merit, shall be regulated as follows: viz.

1st. That no General, or other Officer, shall be considered entitled to receive them, unless he has been personally and

particularly engaged upon those occasions of great importance and peculiar brilliancy, in commemoration of which the Prince Regent, in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, may be graciously pleased to bestow such marks of distinction.

2d. That no Officer shall be considered a candidate for the medal, or badge, except under the special selection and report of the Commander of the Forces upon the spot, as having merited the distinction, by conspicuous services.

3d. That the Commander of the Forces shall transmit to the Commander in Chief, returns signed by himself, specifying the names and ranks of those Officers whom he shall have selected as particularly deserving.

4th. The Commander of the Forces, in making the selection, will restrict his choice to the under-mentioned ranks: viz.

General Officers.
Commanding Officers of Brigades.
Commanding Officers of Artillery, or Engineers.
Adjutant-General, and Quarter-Master-General.
Deputies of ditto, and ditto, having the rank of Field-Officers.
Assistants-Adjutant and Quarter-Master-General, having the rank of Field-Officers, and being at the head of the Staff, with a detached corps, or distinct division of the army.
Military Secretary, having the rank of Field-Officer.
Commanding Officers of Battalions, or corps equivalent thereto; and Officers who may have succeeded to the actual command during the engagement, in consequence of the death, or removal, of the original Commanding Officer.

The Prince Regent is therefore graciously pleased to command, in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, that, in commemoration of the brilliant victories obtained by His Majesty's arms in the battles of Roleia and Vimiera, Corunna, Talavera de la Reyna, Busaco, Barrosa, Fuentes de Onor,

Albuhera, and Salamanca, and in the assaults and captures of Cuidad Rodrigo and Badajos, the undermentioned Officers of the Army, present on those occasions, shall enjoy the privilege of bearing badges of distinction ; and His Royal Highness having approved of the crosses, medals, and clasps, which have been prepared, is pleased to command, that they shall be worn by the General Officers, suspended by a ribbon of the colour of the sash, with a blue edge, round the neck ; and by the Commanding Officers of Battalions, or corps equivalent thereto, and Officers who may have succeeded to the actual command during the engagement, the Chiefs of Military Departments, and their Deputies and Assistants (having the rank of Field-Officers), and such other Officers as may be specially recommended, attached by a ribbon of the same description to the buttonhole of their uniform.

The Prince Regent is also pleased to command, in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, that those badges which would have been conferred upon the Officers who have fallen at, or died since the abovenamed battles and sieges, shall, as a token of respect for their memories, be transmitted to their respective families.

. . . . . .

By Command of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent,

FREDERICK,
Commander in Chief.

H. TORRENS,
Colonel and Military Secretary.

Archives, C. 686, p. 195.

From Drummond at Kingston to Prevost at ——

Kingston November 24th 1814.

Sir,

The individual and collected intrepidity and bravery displayed by the 100th Regt and the Grenadier Companies

of the 1st Battn Royals, and 41st Regt in the Capture by Assault of the American Fort Niagara, on the 19th of December last; and the unshaken firmness, and well disciplined gallantry of the 1st Battalion of the Royals, 1st Battn of the Kings', 2nd Battn of the 89th the 103d Rgt the Glengary Light Infantry, the Flank Companies of the 41st Regt the Squadron of 19th Light Dragoons under Major Lisle, and the Detachment of Royal Artillery, under Captain McLachlan, displayed in the Action with the Enemy, on the 25th of July last, at Lundy's Lane, near the Falls of Niagara, fully meriting every honorable mark of distinction and of approbation, which can be conferred upon them; I have the honor to request most strongly, that Your Excellency will be pleased to recommend to His Royal Highness, The Commander in Chief, that the Royal Permission may be granted to those Corps, to bear upon their Colours & Appointments the word "Niagara" as a testimony of their good conduct on the two occasions before recited.—

And I trust, that Your Excellency will not consider those Officers, who led their brave men on those occasions, less deserving of His Majesty's Gracious Approbation agreeable to the Regulations of the Order of Merit.—

I propose, as President, recommending to His Majesty's Government similar marks of Distinction for the Battalion of Incorporated Militia, and such of the Battalions of Sedentary Militia, as were embodied, and equally distinguished themselves on the 25th of July last.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient
humble Servant,
Gordon Drummond
Lt General

MISCELLANEOUS DOCUMENTS

M.—PENSIONS

Archives, C. 1168, p. 267.

Circular Letter from Lord Palmerston at the War Office.

War Office 20th June 1812

Circular N° 114

Sir/

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent having taken into His consideration the cases of those officers of the Army who have sustained serious and permanent injury in Action with the Enemy, and being desirous of marking his sense of their services, by extending to them a permanent provision in addition to those allowances which are given under the existing regulations, has been graciously pleased to order, in the Name and on the Behalf of His Majesty, that Pensions shall be granted to such Officers, according to the Regulation and scale herewith transmitted : and I have the satisfaction to add, that Parliament having by their Vote given effect to His Royal Highness's liberal and beneficent Views, these Pensions will commence from the 25th December, 1811, in all cases where the injury may have been sustained previously to the 25th December 1810 ; and from the expiration of a year and a day in the instances of Wounds received subsequently to that date.

In executing these His Royal Highness's Commands, I beg to assure you, that it gives me much gratification to Communicate to you this additional and striking proof of His Royal Highness's most gracious attention to the Merits and Services of the British Army ; and I request that you will

use the earliest means of making the same known to the officers of the Regiment under your Command.

I have the honor to be &c

(Signed) PALMERSTON.

Regulation for granting Pensions to officers of His Majestys Land Forces losing an Eye or a Limb on service.

If an officer shall be wounded in Action, and it shall appear upon an Inspection made of him by the Army Medical Board, at any period not sooner than a year and a day after the time when he was wounded that he has in consequence of his Wound lost a Limb or an Eye, or has totally lost the use of a Limb, or that his wound has been equally prejudicial to his habit of Body with the loss of a Limb ; such Officer shall be entitled to a Pension, commencing from the expiration of a year and a day after the time when he was wounded, and depending as to its Amount upon the Rank he held at that period, according to the Scale Annexed.—

This Pension being granted as a compensation for the Injury sustained, is to be held together with any other pay and allowances to which such officer may be otherwise entitled, without any deduction on Account thereof.—

Officer's who shall have lost more than one Limb or Eye, shall be entitled to the Pension for each Eye or Limb so lost.

And as the Pension is not to commence till the expiration of a year and a day from the date of the Wound, it is to be independent of the allowance of a year's pay, or the expences attending the cure of Wounds granted under the existing Regulations.—

Applications for this Pension are to be made in the same Manner, in which claims for the Years Pay are now made to the Secretary at War, and must always be accompanied by the

Certificate of the Army Medical Board, if the Officer applying is at home, and by that of the principal Medical Officer on the Station where he is, if the Officer is abroad.

In the latter case, however, the Officer must, as soon as he returns home, be inspected by the Army Medical Board, and transmit their Certificate to the Secretary at War.

All Officers who may have sustained such an injury as would entitle them to this Pension, by any Wounds received since the commencement of Hostilities in the Year 1793, Will upon the production of the proper Certificate from the Army Medical Board, be allowed a Pension proportioned according to the scale, to the Rank they held at the time when wounded and commencing the 25th December 1811.

This Allowance will be granted in general according to Regimental Rank, but in cases in which, in Consequence of their Brevet Rank, Officer shall have been employed at the time when they were wounded, in discharge of Duties superior to those attached to their Regimental Commissions, it will be given by the Brevet Rank.

Given at the War Office, this
20th day of June 1812
By Command of His Royal Highness the
Prince Regent in the Name and
on the behalf of His Majesty
(Signed) PALMERSTON

Scale refferred to in the preceding Regulation.

RANKS	RATES OF PENSION
Field Marshall; General or Lieutenant General, Commanding in Chief at the time	To be specially Considered
Lieutenant General	£400

Ranks	Rates of Pension
Major General, or Brigadier General Commanding a Brigade	£350
Colonel	£300
Lieutenant Colonel	
× Adjutant General	
× Quarter Master General	
× Deputy Adjutant Gen[l] if Chief of the Department	
× Deputy Quarter Master General if Ditto	
Inspector of Hospitals	
Major Commanding	£250
Major	£200
× Deputy Adjutant General	
× Deputy Quarter Master General	
Deputy Inspector of Hospitals	
Captain	£100
× Assistant Adjutant General	
× Assistant Quarter Master General	
× Secretary to the Commander of the Forces	
× Aid de Camp	
Surgeon Regimental	
× Major of Brigade	
Pay Master	
× Judge Advocate	
Physician	
Staff Surgeon	
Chaplain	
Lieutenant	£70
Adjutant	

Ranks	Rates of Pension
Cornet	£50
Ensign	
Second Lieutenant	
Regimental Quarter Master . .	
Assistant Surgeon	
Apothicary	
Hospital Mate	
Veterinary Surgeon	
Purveyor	
Deputy Purveyor	

The Officers marked thus (×) to have the Allowance according to their Army Rank if they prefer it.—

(Signed) Edw[D] Baynes
Adjutant Gen[l]
N. A.

Archives, C. 1168, p. 332.

Circular Letter from Lord Palmerston at the War Office.

War Office 6[th] July 1812.

Circular N° 122.

Sir,

The Prince Regent having had under his Consideration the Situation of Non Commissioned Officers and Privates discharged from the Army, who, from the Loss of Limbs, or other serious disability, contracted on Service, require personal assistance; His Royal Highness has been pleased, in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, to order, that the Rate of Pensions for disabled Soldiers, as fixed by His Majesty's 37.846.

Warrant of the 7th October 1806, shall be extended in the following proportions ;—Vizt.—

	per diem s.	d.
To every Serjeant, who shall have lost more than one Limb ; or who shall have received such other bodily injury, as to render him incapable of earning a livelihood, or to subject him to the necessity of requiring personal assistance a Rate of Pension, not exceeding . . .	3	6
To every Corporal . . . Ditto . .	3	0
To every Private . . . Ditto . .	2	6

The Commissioners of Chelsea Hospital have accordingly been instructed to govern themselves by those Rules, in admitting claims of the description referred to.—

I have great satisfaction in communicating to you His Royal Highness's gracious Commands on this subject, and I request that you will make the same known to the Corps under your Command.—

I have the honor to be &ca
(Signed) PALMERSTON.

Archives, C. 797, p. 127.

From Baynes at Kingston to Prevost at ——.

Head Quarters Kingston
12 July 1813.

Sir,

I beg leave to submit to Your Excellencys consideration, the cases of such Soldiers of the Glengary Light Infantry Fencibles as have recently in consequence of severe wounds received in action with the Enemy, sustained the loss of limbs and otherwise become so disabled as to be totally incapable

of performing any further service as Soldiers, or of earning their livelihood by manual labour. The great majority of these men have never quitted this, their native soil, & from prejudice to it, & attachment to their Relations & Friends residing here, would rather forgo the liberal provision granted by Government to Soldiers disabled in Its service, than seek that recompense in a distant, & to them a land of Strangers. Many of these Men, have Wives & Children, who would prove a very heavy burthen to the country if sent to England while there is the fairest prospect of their becoming beneficial to the State if preserved in this thinly settled Colony—

I therefore humbly submit to Your Excellency's Consideration the expediency of granting to these meritorious Sufferers the same out pension, payable in this country, as they would be entitled to receive on passing the Board of Chelsea Hospital, subject to the Inspection & examination of a Medical Board, & approved by a General Officer on the Staff—by which means these unfortunate Sufferers would be spared the fatigues of a voyage to Europe & Government relieved from a troublesome & expensive charge which their passage would entail.

I beg leave further to solicit that they may be immediately put in possession of the portion of waste land of the Crown, which has been held out to them, as a condition of their inlistment into this Levy—

I have the honor to be with great respect

Sir

Your Excellency's

Most Obedient Humble

Servant

Ed^{w} Baynes

Col^{l} Gleng^{y} L^{t} Inf^{y}.

Archives, C. 797, p. 236.

From R. H. Crewe at Office of Ordnance to W^m Merry at ——.

Copy

Office of Ordnance
3^d January 1814.

Sir,

In reply to the Enquiry contained in your Letter of the 8^th Ultimo I have it in Command to acquaint you, for the information of The Sec^y at War, that Persons upon the Spot, have only been pensioned Abroad in Canada and Nova Scotia, and then only in partial instances when their Families were settled, and the Men under the intention of returning after being pensioned in England.

I am further to add, that when Men are passed in Canada they are passed conformably to the Printed Regulations and the List sent home certified by the Com^g Officer of Artillery and the Medical Staff, the Rates of their Pensions being decided in England by the Board, under the same Regulations as laid down for others.

I have &^c
(Signed) R. H. Crewe.

Archives, C. 797, p. 235.

From W. Merry at War Office to Col. Torrens at ——.

Copy

War Office
5^th February 1814.

Sir,

In reference to your Letter of 19^th Oct^r last, upon which Communications have been had with the Board of Ordnance relative to paying in Canada the Pension granted to disabled Soldiers who may be discharged in that Country I am directed

to enclose for the Information of H.R.H. The Com^{r} in Chief the Copy of a Letter from M^{r} Crew, and to state that upon the Documents therein described being transmitted to this Office The Sec^{y} at War will receive H.R.H.'s The Prince Regents Pleasure for dispensing with the personal appearance of such Men before the Chelsea Board.

I have &c^{a}
(Signed) W. MERRY—

Archives, C. 797, p. 234.

From Torrens at Horse Guards to Prevost at ——.

Duplicate.

Horse Guards
8th February 1814.

Sir,

In reference to your Dispatch of the 23^{d} July last relative to the disabled Soldiers of the Glengary L^{t} Infantry Fencibles being allowed to receive in Canada any Pension to which they may become entitled in consequence of the loss of Limbs or other severe Wounds, without the Necessity of their being sent to England for examination at Chelsea I have received The Com^{r} in Chiefs Commands to refer to you the Copy of a Letter and its Enclosure from The Dep^{y} Sec^{y} at War upon the Subject, by which you will perceive that upon the Documents therein required being transmitted to The War Office The Sec^{y} at War will receive His Royal Highness The Prince Regents Pleasure for dispensing with the Personal appearance before The Chelsea Board of any Men under the Circumstances above Stated.—

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your Most Obedient
humble Servant
H. TORRENS

MISCELLANEOUS DOCUMENTS

N.—LAND GRANTS

Archives, C. 797, p. 221.

From Bathurst in Downing Street to Prevost at ——.

Duplicate
N° 58

Downing Street
28 January 1814

Sir,

I have brought under the Consideration of His Royal Highness The Prince Regent the proposition contained in your Dispatch N° 108 that the Grants of Land which you had been Authorized to make to the men enlisting into the Glengary Fencibles & the Canadian Voltigeurs should be allotted to them out of the Crown Reserves in the Township of Sherrington—and am commanded to acquaint you that His Royal Highness is not aware of any Reason which gives to the Men serving in the Corps which you have specified a claim to a more valuable allottment than has been hitherto given to men who have served in the Army, and as such a Distinction in their favour might lead to dissatisfaction on the part of those who have not been equally favoured, His Royal Highness must decline giving his Sanction to the measure until you shall have furnished His Royal Highness with some further information as to the circumstances, which in your opinion, render it adviseable to give to these men so great an indulgence.—

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your Most Obedient
Humble Servant
BATHURST.

Archives, G. 57, p. 61.

From Bathurst, Downing Street, to The Officer Administering the Government in Upper Canada.

N° 10 Downing Street 5th March 1814

Sir,

With reference to that part of my Dispatch N° 5 of the 8 of June last to Sir R. Sheaffe which relates to the Grant of Land to be made to the Representatives of the late Sir I. Brock, I am to acquaint you that it is the intention of His Royal Highness The Prince Regent that the said Grant shall not exceed Twelve Thousand Acres, or be made out of any portion of Land heretofore reserved; and that it should be subject to the usual conditions and reservations under which Lands are generally Granted in the Province.

I am
Sir
Your most obedient
Humble Servant
BATHURST

Archives, G. 6, p. 43.

From Bathurst, Downing Street, to Prevost at ——.

Copy

N° 72 Downing Street 12 July 1814

Sir,

Your dispatches to N° 160 inclusive with the exception of N° 153 have been received & laid before the Prince Regent.—

The Success which has marked the opening of the Campaign both in Upper and Lower Canada has again called forth from H.R.H. the expressn of that Approbation of the Conduct

of the Officers and Men engaged which I have so frequently had occasion to communicate to you in former dispatches.

. . . . . .

When I stated in my dispatch N° 58 the objection which I felt in making Grants of Land to the Glengary Fen^{s} and the Canadian Voltigeurs out of the Crown Reserves, I was induced to do so from an Apprehension that if a precedent were once formed on light grounds for the abandonment of those Reserves on the part of the Crown it would be difficult to resist other applications for similar Indulgence when the reserves might be more Valuable than they appear to be in the Township of Sherrington.

The reasons however which you have stated in Your dispatch N° 152 for wishing to Establish on that part of the Canadian Frontier the Men who compose the Corps in question appear to me so forceable that I no longer feel any difficulty in acceding to your request on this Subject trusting however that you will not consider this deviation from the general practice of maintaining the Reserves inviolate as encouraging any similar deviations in other cases.—

With reference to the Subject of granting Lands I have to communicate to you the intention of His Majesty's Government to grant at the close of the War to the Officers and Men of Meuron's and Watteville's Reg^{ts} proportionate quantities of lands on those parts of the Frontiers of Lower Canada which may be most exposed to attack and having understood from Capt^{n} FitzGerald the bearer of Your Late Dispatches that the Grenadier Company of De Wattevilles Reg^{t} have been particularly distinguished for the firmness with which when Prisoners they resisted the Offers made to them by the Enemy—It is the wish of His Majesty's Government that the most eligible Situation should be assigned to them.—You will use your own discretion in making known to the Officers and Men of these Regiments the Views and intentions of His Majesty's Government with respect to their

future Settlement and you may at the same time assure them that means will be taken as soon as possible after the Conclusion of the War to convey to Canada their Wives and Families.

I have not failed to transmit for the Consideration of the Lords Comm[rs] of the Treasury the very honorable testimony which you have borne in your Dispatch N° 159 to the Services of Commissionary General Robinson.—

I have &c
(Signed) BATHURST

Archives, G. 6, p. 50.

From Bathurst, Downing Street, to Prevost at ——

Duplicate
N° 79
Sir,

Downing Street
8th September 1814

In my dispatch, N° 72, of the 12 July I stated to you the intention of Government to grant to the officers and men of Meuron's, and Watteville's Regiments Grants of land in Canada at the Close of the War. The Prospect of a similar advantage it is conceived may produce a good effect amongst the Regular Troops under Your Command, and you are therefore authorized to signify to them that a certain proportion of each Regiment, in which number those who have families shall be first reckoned, shall if desirous of settling in Canada after the termination of Hostilities obtain Grants in eligible Situations and their families, if in this Country, shall be sent to join them—

Settlers of this description, it is conceived, may be established with great advantage along the Frontier of either Province, in Districts the most open to Invasion, and in the Islands in the Vicinity of Kingston, where a Population of this Character would serve in Case of future hostility with

the United States, as a Barrier against the Incursions of the Enemy, & in time of Peace, prevent the Encroachments of Intruders from the neighbouring States.—

To guard against the inconvenience of a thin and scattered Population in such Districts the Locations to Settlers of this class should be as limited in extent as may be consistent with the intention of affording them the means of maintaining their families in Comfort, & perhaps ought not to exceed one hundred acres in any instance, particularly in Situations where the Quality of the Land or other local Advantages may compensate for the Restriction in Quantity : and such Situations it may be desirable to select and appropriate for this purpose.—In Townships situated as above described, even the Reserves of the Crown may be subdivided into small Lots for the accommodation of these Settlers, and in order to prevent the interference of Speculators in land, a Condition may be annexed to each Grant to prevent any Sale thereof, except with the express permission of the Colonial Government, unless the Grantee or his family shall have resided upon & cultivated the same during the Space of Three years, & in Default of their establishing themselves upon their respective Locations, within Twelve Months from the date of the Patent, the same shall be null and void, and the Grant revert to the Crown—

The Tracts to be appropriated for the above purpose may be immediately selected and divided, so that the Individuals hereafter to be entitled to locations may as far as practicable be placed in Situations of their own Choice and be put in possession of their several Lots as soon as Peace shall be established—

These preparatory arrangements may be calculated for a still further number of Persons as in Addition to the mode above proposed for promoting the Settlement of the Colony, it is in contemplation to encourage the removal of such Industrious families from Europe as may be willing to proceed

to Canada by the first fleet of the ensuing Season, and the Success of this Experiment will determine how far the measure can be advantageously pursued—

It is proposed that Provision should be made for allowing Rations to these Persons for the first Six months after their arrival, the mode of issuing which will be left to the Colonial Government, with a discretion to extend the Bounty beyond that period in particular Cases, or what may perhaps be better calculated to call forth the Exertion of the Settlers to make such additional Issues at a low Price.—

An Assortment of common Implements of Husbandry will be sent out at the same time to be distributed at the discretion of the Colonial Government: or, upon the Principle I have before adverted to, to be sold at a low rate, as it has been found that articles of Public donation have been less valued, and preserved, and have been bartered away with more facility than such domestic possessions as have been obtained at the price of personal Exertion—

The same Assistance with respect to Rations & Implements may be given to the disbanded Soldiers, who may indeed be considered as entitled to some preference as far as the Case may admit of such Distinction between the two Classes—

Upon all these points I am desirous of receiving your Sentiments with such Suggestions on the Subject as your Experience and local information may enable you to afford— In the mean time however the previous Arrangements before mentioned may be completed and I shall be glad to receive a Sketch of those Districts selected for the Settlements in Contemplation in each Province, describing the Situation and Plan of the intended Allottments—

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your Most obedient,
Humble Servant
BATHURST

Archives, G. 57, p. 92.

From Bathurst, Downing Street, to Drummond at ——.

Downing Street
Sir, 20th March 1815

The restoration of Peace with the United States having rendered it necessary to dispatch from this Country to Canada a considerable Amount of Transport Tonnage for the purpose of removing some part of the Force now serving in Canada, His Majesty's Government have determined to give during the present year free Passages to such Persons as may be desirious of proceeding with their Families to Quebec as permanent Settlers in the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada.

I inclose for your information a Memorandum of the conditions under which such persons will be permitted to proceed.

The whole number is not expected in any case to exceed 4000, and as it is expected that the Ships will leave this Country in the course of the next Month, you will not fail to make the necessary preparation for the reception and establishment of the Settlers immediately on their arrival at Quebec, it being important in every point of view that they should be placed in the Lands allotted to them at as early a period as possible.

From the communication which I have had with Mr Bouchette the Surveyor General of Canada I am induced to recommend that those Settlers who prefer an Establishment in the Lower Province should be placed in those Townships which lie to the Southward of Quebec between the River St Lawrence and the parallel of 45° of Latitude taking care at the same time that no Settlements are made on any portion of Territory to which the right of His Majesty has not been admitted as indisputable.—As however a considerable portion of the Persons about to proceed to Canada may prefer a Settlement in the Upper Province it will be for you to decide in

what part of the Province they can be Settled with the least expence to Government and the greatest advantage to themselves as well as to the Province.

As the present encouragement to Settlers is given with a view of diverting to the British Colonies that part of the Population of the United Kingdom which would otherwise emigrate to the United States you will see the importance of locating the Settlers who may arrive during the present year so satisfactorily to themselves as may induce them to represent in a favorable point of view the advantages of an Establishment in those Provinces.

The Tools and necessary Articles for the first establishment of the Settlers will be forwarded by the first Convoy.

As the extent of the Grant promised to each Settler proceding from this Country is only 100 Acres it is the Pleasure of His Royal Highness The Prince Regent that after the receipt of this dispatch all Grants of Land to common Applicants in Canada should be limited to 100 Acres instead of 200 as has been heretofore the practice.

I have the Honor to be
Sir,
Your most obedient
Humble Servant
BATHURST.

MISCELLANEOUS DOCUMENTS

O.—PRISONERS OF WAR

Archives, C. 1169, p. 42.

G.O. Montreal 1st November, 1812.

The Detachment of American Prisoners of War are to be held in readiness to embark on board three Schooners which will be prepared for their reception on Monday Morning at

7 OClock; an Escort to be furnished by the 5th Battn Embodied Militia, consisting of 1 Major, 2 Captains 3 Subalts 3 Serjeants 3 Corporals 90 Rank and File on delivering over the Prisoners of War at Quebec; the Detachment will march back to Montreal.—

The Escort to be embarked in three equal Divisions on board the Schooners before the Prisoners are to be marched from the Barracks.—

The Prisoners to be marched in three distinct divisions, a proportion of three of the Officers in each division to be embarked on board their respective Vessels—No exchanges are to be permitted after the Embarkation has taken place.—

The Prisoners of War are to be escorted from the Quebec Barracks by the River Side to the Transports, by a Detachment of an Officer and 40 Rank and File of the Kings—

(Signed) E: Baynes A. G.

Archives, C. 1170, p. 85.

G.O. Quebec 8th February 1813.

His Excellency Lieutenant General Sir George Prevost, Bart Governor in Chief and Commander of the Forces in British North America, having seen in the Boston Gazette of the 28th January last, a publication purporting to be a Copy of a General Order issued by the American Government, in the following terms, namely.

Adjutant General's Office.
Washington City, 18th Jany 1813

G.O.

The following Officers of the Army and Militia of the United States, made Prisoners of War at Detroit, Queenston and elsewhere, have been duly exchanged for the Officers, Non Commissioned Officers, Drummers and Privates, taken

on board His Britannic Majesty's Transport Samuel and Sarah, on the 11th day of July 1812, Viz[t] Brigadier Gen[l] William Hull, Colonels Duncan, M[c]Arthur, James Finlay and Lewis Cass; Lieu[t] Colonels James Miller, John R. Fenwick, Winfield Scott, and John Christie, Major James Taylor, Captains Nathan Heald, John Whistler, Henry B. Brevoort, Josiah Snelling, Robert Lucas, Abraham F. Hal, Peter Ogilvie, William King, Joel Cook and Return B. Brown; first Lieutenant Charles Sarrabe; Second Lieutenants James Dalliba and Daniel Hugunin; and each and all of the aforesaid Officers are hereby declared exchanged, and as free to act against the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the Dependencies thereof, as if they had never been Captured.—

By Order of the Secretary at War.
(Signed) T. H. Cushing Adj[t] Gen[l]

His Excellency considers himself called upon in the most public manner, to protest against the pretended release of the abovenamed Officers from their Parole of Honour, given under their hands while Prisoners of War—His Excellency having expressly refused to accede to the exchange of the Officers above Named, as proposed to him by Major General Dearborn in his letters of the 26th Decem[r] and 2[d] January last, under the Authority of the American Government, upon the identical terms contained in the Order of the 18th of January before refered to, His Excellency feels himself compelled hereby to declare, that he still considers those Officers as Prisoners of War, on their Parole, and that should the fate of War again place any of them at the disposal of the British Government before a regular & ratified Exchange of them takes place, they will be deemed to have broken their Parole, and to be thereby subject to all the consequences sanctioned by the established usages of War in the like cases. The Detachment of the 1st Regiment, or Royal Scots,

captured by the U. S. frigate the Essex, on board the Samuel and Sarah Transport, who are stated in the said Order of the 18th of January to have been duly exchanged for the Officers of the American Army therein mentioned, has been previously, as far back as the Month of September last, regularly exchanged for the Crew of the U. S. Sloop Nautilus, & a sufficient number of other Seamen belonging to the United States Navy, as appears by an Official communication to His Excellency of the 7th September last, from His Excellency Lieut General Sir J. C. Sherbrooke K.B. Commanding the Forces in Nova Scotia, confirmed by a letter from Mr Mitchell, the American Agent of Prisoners at Halifax, to the Hoñble James Monroe, American Secretary of State, dated the 23d November last, transmitted to His Excellency by Major General Dearborn, in his letter of the 2d Jany last.—The release of the said Detachment by such exchange, was published in General Orders on the 29th September last, at Montreal, and also communicated to Major Genl Dearborn in His Excellency's letter of the 11th of January last, as the ground of his refusal to accede to the before mentioned proposal of that Officer.

To avoid, however, every possibility of mistake or error upon this Subject, and to prevent any further misunderstanding respecting it, His Excellency has thought proper to direct Major Murray, Agent for the Exchange of Prisoners of War to proceed with a Flag of Truce to the American Head Quarters, and should he be satisfied upon enquiry, that the Officers, Non Commissioned Officers and Men of the Detachment of the 1st Regiment, or Royal Scots, have not been considered by the American Government as regularly exchanged for the Crew of the U.S. Sloop Nautilus, and other Seamen belonging to the U.S. Navy as before Stated, Major Murray is authorized to release from Parole an equal number of Officers, Non Commissioned Officers, and Soldiers of the Regular Troops of the American Army made Prisoners of

War at Detroit, Niagara or elsewhere, as may be agreed upon between him and Major General Dearborn.

But His Excellency cannot admit the right assumed by the American Government, in the Order before referred to, to arrange and class the exchange of Prisoners of War in such manner as may best suit their convenience, or advantage; all exchanges of Prisoners of War must be ratified by both parties before the release of them becomes Valid, and whenever it is practicable, the exchange is to be conducted on the Scale of parity of Rank and Service.—Officers, grade for grade, Serjeant for Serjeant, Soldier for Soldier, Regular for Regular and Militia for Militia; and the Tariff adopted for the Exchange in the foregoing Order, can only be admitted in cases where the Regular Exchange by parity of Rank, and Service cannot take place, and then only by the mutual concurrence of both parties.

(Signed) Edw^{d} Baynes A. G.

(*From a photograph in the possession of the Editor.*)

CARTEL

For the Exchange of Prisoners of War between Great-Britain and the United States of America.

THE provisional agreement for the exchange of naval prisoners of war, made and concluded at Halifax, in the province of Nova Scotia, on the 28th day of November, 1812, between the Honourable Richard John Uniacke, his Britannic Majesty's Attorney and Advocate General for the province of Nova-Scotia, and William Miller, Esq. Lieutenant in the Royal Navy, and Agent for Prisoners of War at Halifax; and John Mitchell, Esq. late Consul of the United States at St. Jago de Cuba, American Agent for Prisoners of War at Halifax, having been transmitted to the Department of

State of the United States for approval; and JOHN MASON, Esq. Commissary General of Prisoners for the United States, having been duly authorised to meet THOMAS BARCLAY, Esq. his Britannic Majesty's Agent for Prisoners of War, and for carrying on an exchange of prisoners, for the purpose of considering and revising the said provisional agreement; and the articles of said agreement having been by them considered and discussed, it has been agreed by the said THOMAS BARCLAY and JOHN MASON, subject to the ratification of both their governments, that the said agreement shall be so altered and revised as to stand expressed in the following words:

Article first.—The prisoners taken at sea or on land on both sides shall be treated with humanity, conformable to the usage and practice of the most civilized nations during war; and such prisoners shall, without delay, and as speedily as circumstances will permit, be exchanged on the following terms and conditions; *That is to say*, an Admiral or a General, commanding in chief, shall be exchanged for officers of equal rank, or for sixty men each; a Vice-Admiral, or a Lieutenant-General, for officers of equal rank, or for forty men each; a Rear-Admiral, or a Major-General, for officers of equal rank, or for thirty men each; a Commodore with a broad pendant, and a Captain under him, or a Brigadier-General, for officers of equal rank, or for twenty men each; a Captain of a line of battle ship, or a Colonel, for officers of equal rank, or for fifteen men each; a Captain of a frigate, or a Lieutenant-Colonel, for officers of equal rank, or for ten men each; Commanders of sloops of war, bomb-ketches, fire-ships, and packets, or a Major, for officers of equal rank, or for eight men each; Lieutenants or Masters in the navy, or Captains in the army, for officers of equal rank, or for six men each; Master's Mates, or Lieutenants in the army, for officers of equal rank, or for four men each; Midshipmen, Warrant Officers, Masters of merchant vessels, and Captains of private

armed vessels, or sub-Lieutenants and Ensigns, for officers of equal rank, or for three men each; Lieutenants and Mates of private armed vessels, Mates of merchant vessels, and all Petty Officers of ships of war, or all non-commissioned Officers of the army, for officers of equal rank, or for two men each; Seamen and private Soldiers, one for the other.

Second.—All non-combatants; that is to say, Surgeons and Surgeon's Mates, Pursers, Secretaries, Chaplains and Schoolmasters, belonging to the army or men of war; Surgeons and Surgeon's Mates of merchant vessels or privateers, Passengers, and all other men who are not engaged in the naval or military service of the enemy, not being sea-faring persons; all women and girls, and all boys under twelve years of age: every person of the foregoing description, or of whatever description, exempt from capture by the usage and practice of the most civilized nations when at war, if taken, shall be immediately released without exchange, and shall take their departure at their own charge, agreeably to passports to be granted them, or otherwise shall be put on board the next cartel which sails. Persons found on board recaptured ships, whatever situation they may have held in the capturing ship, shall not be considered as non-combatants. Non-combatants are not to be imprisoned, except for improper conduct; and if poor, or unprovided with means to support themselves, the government of each nation will allow them a reasonable subsistence, having respect to their rank and situation in life.

Third.—American prisoners taken and brought within any of the dominions of his Britannic Majesty, shall be stationed for exchange at Halifax in Nova-Scotia, Quebec, Bridgetown in Barbadoes, Kingston in Jamaica, Falmouth and Liverpool in England, and at no other posts or places. And British prisoners taken and brought into the United States, shall be stationed at Salem in Massachusetts, Schenectady in the State of New-York, Providence in Rhode-Island,

Wilmington in Delaware, Annapolis in Maryland, Savannah in Georgia, New-Orleans in Louisiana, and at no other posts or places in the United States. The government of Great-Britain will receive and protect an Agent to be appointed by the government of the United States, to reside at or near each of the before mentioned places in the British dominions, for the purpose of inspecting the management and care which is taken of the American prisoners of war at each station ; and the government of the United States will, in like manner, receive and protect an Agent to be appointed by the British government to reside at or near each of the stations before mentioned within the dominions of the United States, for the like purpose of inspecting the management and care of the British prisoners of war at each of the stations. And each government shall be at liberty to appoint an Agent to reside at or near any depot established for prisoners by the other nation, for the purpose of taking care and inspecting the state and situation of such prisoners, and such Agents shall be protected respectively, in the same manner as the Agents at the stations for exchange.

Fourth.—Whenever a prisoner is admitted to parole, the form of such parole shall be as follows :

Whereas the Agent appointed for the care and custody of prisoners of war at in has been pleased to grant leave to the undersigned prisoner of war, as described on the back hereof, to reside in upon condition that give parole of honour not to withdraw from the bounds prescribed there, without leave for that purpose from the said Agent. That will behave decently and with due respect to the laws of this country ; and also that will not, during continuance in either directly or indirectly carry on a correspondence with any of the enemies of or receive or write any

letter or letters whatsoever, but through the hands of said Agent, in order that they may be read and approved by him

do hereby declare have given parole of honour accordingly, and that will keep it inviolably

Dated at

Signature.	*Quality.*	*Ships or Corps.*	*Man of War, Privateer, or Merchant Ship in which taken.*

And the Agent who shall take such parole shall grant a certificate to each prisoner so paroled, certifying the limits to which his parole extends, the hours and other rules to be observed, and granting permission to such persons to remain unmolested within such limits; and every commissioned officer in the navy or army, when so paroled, if in health, shall be paid by the Agent that has granted such parole to him, during the continuance thereof, the sum of three shillings sterling per day each, for subsistence; and all other prisoners so paroled shall be paid each person at the rate of one shilling and six-pence per day sterling, at the rate of four shillings and six-pence sterling per American milled dollar; which pay, in case of actual sickness, shall be doubled to each, so long as the Surgeon shall certify the continuance of such sickness; and each sick prisoner shall also be allowed the attendance of a nurse, in case the Surgeon shall certify the person to be so ill as to require such help; all which subsistence and pay is to be paid in advance twice in every week. And prisoners who shall wilfully disobey the rules and regulations established for prisoners on parole, may be sent to prison. And all rules and regulations to be observed by prisoners on parole, are to be published and made known to each prisoner. And when

any prisoner shall be allowed to depart at his own expense, if he has not a sufficiency of money for that purpose, he shall be allowed necessary money, not to exceed the parole subsistence to which he would have been entitled for one month, if he had remained.

Fifth.—And in case any prisoner be permitted to return to his own country on parole, on condition of not serving until duly exchanged, such prisoner shall sign an engagement in the following form:

Whereas Agent for the care and custody of prisoners of war at has granted me, the undersigned prisoner, described on the back hereof, permission to return to upon condition that I give my parole of honour that I will not enter into any naval, military, or other service whatever, against the or any of the dominions thereunto belonging, or against any powers at peace with until I shall have been regularly exchanged, and that I will surrender myself, if required by the Agent of the government, at such place and at such time as may be appointed, in case my exchange shall not be effected; and I will, until exchanged, give notice from time to time of my place of residence. Now, in consideration of my enlargement, I do hereby declare, that I have given my parole of honour accordingly, and that I will keep it inviolably. Given under my hand at this day of in the year of our Lord

And to the prisoner so granted his enlargement on parole, shall be given a certificate and passport, specifying the terms and conditions of his enlargement, and a description of his person; and notice of such parole agreement shall be sent to the Agent for prisoners of war at the nearest station to the place where such parole shall be granted.

Sixth.—In case any prisoner of war shall become unmindful of the honourable obligation he lies under to the nation which

shall have granted him his parole, and shall violate the same, he shall be liable to be dealt with according to the usages and customs observed in such cases by the most civilized nations when at war ; and either nation shall have a right to demand from the other the surrender and restoration of any prisoner of war who shall violate his parole, and every just and reasonable satisfaction shall be given to the nation demanding the same, to show that if such prisoner be not returned, it is by reason of its not being in the power of the nation to which he originally belonged.

Seventh.—No prisoner shall be struck with the hand, whip, stick, or any other weapon whatever ; the complaints of the prisoners shall be attended to, and real grievances redressed ; and if they behave disorderly, they may be closely confined, and kept on two-thirds allowance for a reasonable time, not exceeding ten days. They are to be furnished by the government in whose possession they may be, with a subsistence of sound and wholesome provisions, consisting of one pound of beef, or twelve ounces of pork, one pound of wheaten bread, and a quarter of a pint of pease, or six ounces of rice, or a pound of potatoes per day to each man ; and of salt and vinegar in the proportion of two quarts of salt and four quarts of vinegar to every hundred days subsistence. Or the ration shall consist of such other meats and vegetables (not changing the proportion of meat to the vegetables, and the quantity of bread, salt, and vinegar always remaining the same) as may from time to time be agreed on, at the several stations, by the respective Agents of the two governments as of equal nutriment with the ration first described. Both governments shall be at liberty, by means of their respective Agents, to supply their prisoners with clothing, and such other small allowances as may be deemed reasonable, and to inspect at all times the quality and quantity of subsistence provided for the prisoners by their nations respectively, as stipulated in this article.

Eighth.—Every facility shall be given, as far as circumstances will permit, to the exchange of prisoners; and they shall be selected for exchange according to the scale hereby established on both sides by the respective Agents of the country to which they may belong, without any interference whatever of the government in whose possession they may be; and if any prisoner is kept back when his exchange shall be applied for, good and sufficient cause shall be assigned for such detention.

Ninth.—To carry on a regular exchange of prisoners between the two countries, four vessels shall be employed; two of which shall be provided by the British government, and two by the government of the United States; and the two vessels of each government shall be as near as possible of the burthen of five hundred tons together, and neither of them less than two hundred tons; and shall be manned, victualled, and provided with every necessary and convenience for the safe transportation of prisoners. The expense of the two British vessels is to be defrayed by the British government, and of the two American vessels by the government of the United States. When these vessels are provided, surveyed, and approved of by the proper officers of both governments, they shall be furnished with passports from each government, as flags of truce, and shall carry arms and ammunition sufficient, with a guard not exceeding a non-commissioned officer and six men, to guard the prisoners, and keep them in subjection; and shall each carry one signal gun, with a few charges of powder, and shall carry a white flag constantly at the fore-top-mast head. The British cartel ship shall carry a British Ensign at the gaff-end, or ensign-staff, and the American ensign at the main-top-mast head; and the American cartel ship shall carry the American ensign at the gaff-end, or ensign-staff, and the British ensign at the main-top-mast head. No cartel shall be suffered to proceed to sea with less than thirty days full allowance of water and provisions for

the ship's company and the number of prisoners embarked on board; and when such cartels shall be established, they shall be kept at all times constantly well provided with sails, rigging, and everything proper and necessary to make them staunch, safe, and sea-worthy; and shall be constantly employed in carrying prisoners to and from the different stations herein before named and appointed for the exchange of prisoners; and when carrying American prisoners from a British port to an American port, the American Agent at the port of embarkation shall direct the station at which such prisoners shall be delivered; and when carrying British prisoners from an American port, the British Agent shall direct at which of the British stations such prisoners shall be delivered. And the Agents for prisoners of war on both sides shall, by agreement, settle and fix the several species of provisions which shall constitute the daily ration to be served out to prisoners while on board cartels, with the value thereof, and a regular account shall be kept of the number of days each prisoner shall have been victualled on board each cartel; and the British government shall pay at that rate the expense and cost of victualling the British prisoners delivered at a British station; and so the American government shall, in like manner, pay at the same rate the daily charge of victualling the American prisoners delivered at an American station: but no charge is to be introduced for the transportation or carriage of prisoners, as each nation is to furnish for that service an equal number of tons of shipping. No cartel shall be permitted to remain in port more than ten days after her arrival, unless delayed by winds or weather, or the order of the commanding officer of the station at which she may be, whether British or American. And in future cartels shall, on no account, unless driven by stress of weather, or some other unavoidable necessity, put into any British or American port, save the ports herein before appointed for the exchange of prisoners, unless specially agreed on by the principal Agents

of the two governments. And in case the number of vessels now agreed on to be provided as cartels, shall be found insufficient, the number may be increased, and so in like manner diminished, by agreement, as the occasion may require, each nation always finding an equal share of the tonnage necessary.

Tenth.—Until regular cartels shall be provided, as stipulated in the foregoing article, the transportation of prisoners is to be conducted and paid for by each nation, according to the method hitherto observed in the present war; and after regular cartels are established, in case a number of prisoners, not less than one hundred, may be collected at any British or American port, different from the ports before named, a temporary cartel may be fitted out by order of the commanding officer at such port or ports, for the purpose of carrying such prisoners, if British, to one of the British stations before named; and if American, to one of the American stations before named, and to no other port or place: Provided always, that such cartel shall bring at least one hundred prisoners, and shall receive an equal number in exchange, with liberty to return with them to any port of the nation to which she belongs: and the prisoners so delivered in exchange on board such temporary cartel, shall be certified to one of the regular stations of exchange, where they shall be credited to the nation so delivering them, whether they arrive at the port of destination or not. But should there not be an equal number at such station to exchange for the number brought, the transportation in such temporary cartel must be paid for so many prisoners as shall not be exchanged.

Eleventh.—Commanders of all public ships of war of either of the two nations shall be permitted to send flags of truce into any of the established stations for exchange of prisoners of the other nation, with prisoners, to be delivered to the Agent for prisoners of war of the nation to which such port belongs; and the Agent receiving them shall give a receipt for them, specifying their names, quality, when and in what

ship taken. And the prisoners so delivered shall be placed to the credit of the nation sending them.

Twelfth.—Commanders of ships of war, Captains of privateers and letters of marque of either of the two nations, shall be permitted to send prisoners belonging to the other nation in neutral vessels to any of the stations for exchange afore-mentioned of the nation to which the prisoners belong; and they shall be delivered to the Agent, and receipted for in the same manner as is directed and expressed in the eleventh article. And the prisoners, when delivered, shall be placed to the credit of the nation sending them in the neutral vessel.—The expenses incurred under this and the eleventh article, are to be paid by the nation sending the prisoners. And the prisoners so embarked in neutral vessels shall be permitted to proceed to the port of destination without molestation or other interruption by the subjects or citizens of either of the nations.

Thirteenth.—Lists shall be exchanged by the Agents on both sides, of the prisoners hitherto delivered: and after such lists are adjusted and signed agreeably to the rule of exchange hereby established, the persons named therein shall be considered as liberated and free to serve again, as well as those heretofore exchanged, notwithstanding any parole or engagement they may previously have entered into.—And in future, prisoners embarked in a cartel belonging to the nation sending such prisoners, shall not be credited to the nation so sending them, until they are delivered at one of the stations of the nation to which such prisoners belong, and a receipt is obtained from the proper Agent for such delivery. But where the prisoners and cartel both belong to the same nation, the delivery shall take place, and receipts be given at the port of embarkation; provided that the delivery shall not be considered complete until the cartel is in the act of departing the port: and the nation delivering the prisoners shall retain the custody of them, by maintaining a sufficient guard on

board the cartel until she is actually under way, when the receipt shall be duly executed and delivered. And when special exchanges are negotiated in discharge of special paroles, a certificate of such exchange must be forwarded to the station where the parole was granted.

Fourteenth.—If either nation shall at any time have delivered more prisoners than it has received, it is optional with such nation to stop sending any more prisoners on credit, until a return shall be made equal in number to the balance so in advance.

Fifteenth.—This cartel is to be submitted for ratification to the Secretary of State for and in behalf of the government of the United States, and to the right honourable the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty for and in behalf of the government of Great-Britain; and, if approved of by the Secretary of State of the United States, shall be provisionally executed until the assent or dissent of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty of Great-Britain be known. And it is further agreed, that after the mutual ratification of this cartel, either of the parties, on six months notice to the other, may declare and render the same null and no longer binding.

In witness whereof, we, the undersigned, have hereunto set our hands and seals, at Washington this twelfth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirteen.

(L. S.)
(L. S.) Signed, THOS. BARCLAY, J. MASON.

Archives, C. 689, p. 67.

From Winchester at Beauport to Glasgow at ——

Copy

M Gen[l] Glasgow Beauport 29[th] May 1813

Sir,

My Funds as well as those of my Fellow Prisoners are Run out; and we are in debt; will you be so good as to

furnish us with One Thousand Dollars and take Bills on the Secretary at War of the United States payable at ten days sight. I have delayed some time to make this Application in hopes of the return of His Excellency Sir George Prevost with the agreable information of the conclusion of the pending Treaty with my Government for the Paroling of Prisoners of War &ca and that eventually we might be soon enlarged. but upon a little reflection and calculation I find the above-named sum will be necessary to pay our debts and defray our expences to the United States, in case we should be fortunate enough to be immediately liberated, I have therefore thought it unnecessary to delay any more time on this subject especially as our Creditors are becoming impatient.

I have &c &c

(Signed) J. WINCHESTER

Archives, C. 689, p. 108.

From Harvey at Fort George to Dearborn at ——.

Copy

Head Quarters
British Troops,
19th June 1813.—

Sir,

The supposed detention of Mr Couch having been accounted for no time is lost in permitting the return of Mr Ingersole and his party—

With reference to the explanation contained in Asst Adjutant General Chamber's Letter relative to Lieut Colonel Scott &c I have Brigadier General Vincent's directions to remark that an officer being personally responsible for the violation of his Parole of honor, it is a doubt with him how far such officer is justified even by the Mandates of his own Government in proceeding to resume his military Duties,

untill he is himself satisfied that the Pledge he gave has been honorably redeemed in the ratification of his Exchange by the Government to *which he belongs as a prisoner*.—

In the present case there exists a formal, official and *Public* Protest on the part of the Governor in Chief and Commander of the British Forces in America against the validity of the exchange—with a view however to bring this unpleasant discussion to a speedy and satisfactory termination, Captain Irwin of the Quarter Master Generals Department who is proceeding hence with a Cartel to Fort George, is furnished with authority to propose an unequivocal exchange of these Officers.—

All knowledge of the atrocious Act imputed to the Indians in the second Paragraph of A. A General Chamber's Letter is indignantly disclaimed By Brigadier General Vincent—

The Circumstances stated respecting Captain Mills and Major Clarke will be enquired into and if any such promise shall appear to have been made by Lieut^{t} Col. Clark, it shall be instantly performed—In the meantime the enclosed Letter from Captain Mills will shew how he is treated by the British—

Other Letters from Officers Prisoners of war are enclosed.

It is requested that some women and Children the Families of Soldiers belonging chiefly to the 49th Regiment may be permitted to join this Army from Fort George.—

I have the honor to be
with great respect
Sir,
Your most Ob^{t} H^{e} S^{t}
Sg^{d}
J. Harvey,
DAG &^{c}

Archives, C. 689, p. 110.

From Scott at Fort George to Harvey at ——.

Adj^{t} General's Office, Head Qrs. U. States' Army,
Fort George, June 21st 1813.

Sir,

I have the instructions of Maj. Gen^{l} Dearborn, to acknowledge the receipt of two letters from the British camp, under date the 19th instant, signed, the one by Brig^{r} Gen^{l} Vincent, the other by Dep. Adj^{t} Gen^{l} Harvey.

Maj. Gen^{l} Dearborn, contrary to his previous intention, cannot now permit the departure, on parole, of any prisoner of war, at this place; seeing that a like refusal has been made in the case of the Americans now in the hands of the British.

Neither can he enter into any negociation, at this time, having for its object an exchange of prisoners. A short time since, Capt. McPherson, of the U. States' army, had orders to proceed to Quebec, by the way of Montreal, as resident agent for the U. States, invested with authority to make exchanges, &c; but this officer was stopped at *La Prarie*, by the British commander who would not permit him to proceed further on that mission. This unexpected occurrence was reported to the American Government, and no subsequent instructions have been received.

In reference to the cases of "Lieut. Col. Scott, & others," declared to have been "duly exchanged" on the 18th Jany 1813, (a copy of which notification I have the honour to enclose) the American Government has taken a stand from which Maj. Gen^{l} Dearborn, cannot recede. The American officers mentioned in that notification are fully satisfied of the *regularity* of their exchange. It was made not only in conformity with the *tariff* settled by the two Governments, but also in strict conformity with a precedent then recently

afforded by Sir John Borlase Warren (under the same *tariff*) in the case of an exchange of certain naval prisoners. It is also known to us, that the detachment of Royal Scots, taken on board the British transport "The Samuel & Sarah," have since the 18th Jany (if not the two preceeding months) been *in actual service*. If that detachment were not released from parole, at the same time with "Lieut. Col. Scott & others," they are yet prisoners of war—their exchange never having been otherwise acknowledged by the American government.

An exchange of prisoners of war, is an affair resting between government & government, and not between the individual who has the misfortune to be captured, & his captors. The American government, has, in the instances alluded to, declared to its officers that they are "duly exchanged"; and, in terms, the parole which had been given, obliged them not to serve until "regularly exchanged." Even if the means by which the release from parole has been effected, were not stated in the notification or declaration of the American government, it would not be for *its* officers to question the truth of such declaration. They have been ordered into service, and as soldiers must obey regardless of consequences.

I am particularly instructed by Maj. Genl Dearborn to take this opportunity to say to you, sir, that he is desirous of conducting the war in which the two nations are engaged, in strict conformity with the mildest usages known to civilized nations; but if, unfortunately, a different course is observed on the part of the enemy, he shall hold himself bound to follow the example.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
very respt fully, yr most obt
W. Scott, Adjt Genl U.S.A.

Archives, C. 690, p. 55.

From Kempt at Quebec to Glasgow at ——.

Transport N° 429 Dick
Quebec 29th July 1813.

Sir,

I have the honor of enclosing for your information two letters from B. Gen[l] Chandler; what he sets forth in the one to me, about the Necessity of Establishing a Depôt for Prisoners of War on Shore, entirely accords with my own opinion, and I am sure it would be a saving plan to Government, as the Tonnage now set apart for the Prisoner of War Department, will shew, and its exceeding many hundred tons, more than the first calculation, is from the necessity, of being obliged to keep two Hospital Ships,—The three hogs complained of, and which the Master of the Hydra kept, without any permission from me, have been removed on shore.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obedient &
very humble Servant
Francis Kempt
Agent for Transports
& Acting Agent for
Prisoners of War.

Archives, C. 690, p. 78.

From Bathurst in Downing Street to Prevost at ——.

N° 40

[Endorsement.] Earl Bathurst, 12th Aug. 1813.

Downing Street
12 August 1813

Sir,

I have had the honour of receiving your Dispatch N° 66 of the 6th of June inclosing a letter addressed to your

Excellency by M. Gen[l] Dearborn—In this letter it is stated that the American Commissary of Prisoners in London had made it known to his Government, that Twenty three Soldiers, of the 1[st], 6[th], & 13[th] Regiments of United States' Infantry, made Prisoners, had been sent to England, and held in close Confinement as British Subjects, and that M. Gen[l] Dearborn had received Instructions from his Government to put into close Confinement twenty three British Soldiers, to be kept as Hostages for the safe keeping and Restoration in Exchange, of the Soldiers of the United States, who had been sent as above stated, to England; and Gen[l] Dearborn apprized you that in obedience to those Instructions he had put 23 British Soldiers in close confinement to be kept as Hostages—

The Persons referred to in this letter were Soldiers serving in the American Army taken Prisoners at Queenstown and sent home by you that they might be disposed of according to the Pleasure of His Royal Highness, The Prince Regent, they having declared themselves to be British born Subjects. Your Excellency has been directed to send home the necessary Evidence upon this point, and they are held in Custody to undergo a legal trial—

You will lose no time in communicating to M. Gen[l] Dearborn that you have transmitted home a Copy of his letter to you, and that you are in consequence instructed distinctly to state to him, that you have received the Commands of H.R.H. The Prince Regent forthwith to put in Close Confinement Forty six American officers & Non Commissioned Officers to be held as Hostages for the safe keeping of the 23 British Soldiers, stated to have been put in close Confinement by order of the American Government; and you will at the same time apprize him that if any of the said British Soldiers shall suffer Death, by reason that the Soldiers, now under Confinement here, have been found Guilty, & that the known Law, not only of Great Britain, but of every Independant State under similar Circumstances, has been in consequence

executed, you have been instructed to select out of the American Officers & non commissioned Officers, whom you shall have put into Confinement, as many as may double the number of British Soldiers who shall have been so unwarrantably put to Death, & cause such Officers & non Commissioned Officers to suffer Death immediately—

And you are further instructed to notify to Major General Dearborn that the Commanders of His Majesty's armies & Fleets on the Coast of America have received Instructions to prosecute the War with unmitigated Severity against all Cities, Towns, and Villages, belonging to the United States, & against the Inhabitants thereof, if after this Communication shall have been duly made to M Gen[l] Dearborn and a reasonable time given for its being transmitted to the American Government, that Government shall unhappily not be deterred from putting to Death any of the Soldiers who now are, or who may hereafter be kept as Hostages, for the purposes stated in the Letter from M. Gen[l] Dearborn.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient,
Humble Servant
BATHURST

Archives, C. 690, p. 168.

From Kempt at Quebec to Glasgow at ——.

Transport Office
Palace Street, 25[th] Sep[r] 1813.

Sir,

I can no longer put up with the repeated insults, I have *already*, and am likely to receive from the American Prisoners of War, on parole at Beauport,—and in which, they have been encouraged by the unmerited and groundless censure, which His Excellency Sir George Prevost thought it necessary to

pass on my Conduct, in a letter to you of the 11th July last, and wherein he directs, this unfounded censure to be made known to the Senior American Officer at Beauport; thereby lowering, as much as possible, in the Eyes of the Prisoners of War on parole, *undeservedly*, a British Naval Officer, holding a respectable situation under His Government.—

Yesterday, when paying the American officers at Beauport their parole subsistence, Captain McEwen, refused to receive Four Dollar Bills, stating, in a very insulting manner, that the United States gave Silver Dollars, and he would not receive our paper; he made use also of many insolent observations on my Conduct—that I had sent away his Countrymen to man our Merchant Ships, and that we used the Subjects of the United States to fight our Battles; when he arrived here, he was put into a Prison ship by my Tyrranney, and I had *then* told him, what was not correct—that the Prisoners of War were solely under my Management.—

I have paid the American Officers their parole Subsistence, to the 30th Instant; I therefore beg leave to decline having anything more to do with this branch of my Duty; until His Excellency Sir George Prevost, is pleased to have it made known to these Officers, the necessity of treating me with the respect due to the Rank I hold in the Navy, and which my situation *here* demands; as the Officer appointed by the British Government to have the charge of the Prisoner of War Department in the Canadas.

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your most obedient
and very humble Servant
Francis Kempt, Capt R.N.,
Principal Agent for Transports
afloat, and acting Agent for Prisoners
of War Quebec

Archives, C. 690, p. 164.

From Barclay at Harlem to Prevost at ——.

Harlem New York 25th Septr 1813

Sir

General Mason, the American Commissary of Prisoners, has proposed to me an exchange of seventy two Militia Officers, non commissioned Officers and Privates, American Prisoners of War taken at Detroit; and sent me a list of the names of thirty eight British Officers of Militia, taken at York in April last, and the number (but not the names) of the non commissioned Officers, and privates, British Militia, captured at the same time, all of whom, British and Americans are in their respective countries on parole; with a request, that I would select an equivalent number of the latter, to be by him exchanged for the former. I have declined this partial exchange for many reasons, not given to him, one of which, of itself is conclusive, to wit, that it is not in my power to name any of the British Militia non commissioned Officers or privates, not having received a list from you. As he has furnished me with the list above mentioned, I take the liberty to enclose a copy, and to request you will be pleased to direct that the names of the 19 Sergeants, 4 corporals and 204 privates, therein mentioned, be made out and transmitted to me, and that you will inform me whether the names and number of the Commissioned Militia Officers on the list are correct.—If convenient I wish to be possessed of lists of the American Prisoners now in Canada, and of the British in these States. With respect to the American Prisoners lately sent to Halifax, I have received a return from Lieut. Miller, the Agent for prisoners, at that place

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your most Obedient Servant

Tho Barclay.

3163 650 127 650 2884 1234 650 1605 808
Two American — Spies have lately
265 1371 409 808 2184 195 1575 3470
been in Canada particularly at Kingston who
1234 650 2068 650 916 1555 1438 142
have obtained — every — information and
808 2584
returned

Archives, C. 691, p. 93.

[Endorsement.] From Brigade Major Shekleton, 4th November 1813.

Montreal, 3rd October, 1813.

Privates John Stewart and Charles Lyford 49th Regimt state, That they were taken Prisoners, the former on the 6th June last at Stoney Creek, and the latter on an Expedition to the Black Rock on the 12th July, and were conducted to Greenbush, the general Depôt for Prisoners of War.—That on their route, a distance of about 300 Miles, they were allowed two small Biscuits, about twelve Ounces, and One pound of Salt Beef per diem ; That in consequence of the want of their usual allowance of Food, many of the Prisoners became so weak as to be unable to perform the journey of each day, from 25 to 30 Miles, and on their falling behind were Bayonetted by the Escort. Of these unfortunate Men were Privates Michael Dwyer, John Neill, Joseph Burns, James Ryan, and James ONeill 49th Regiment, and several Men of other Corps whose names they do not recollect, except Patrick Kirk of the 8th Regiment. The whole of the Prisoners experienced other personal ill treatment, by being struck and beaten with Firelocks. That on their arrival at Greenbush they were imprisoned in the Barrack, where they remained until they

effected their escape.—That during their confinement the doors were locked before it was dark, and they were not permitted to go out to relieve the Calls of Nature, and if any attempted to make water at a window they were immediately fired at by the Sentinels; on one of these occasions—Patterson of the Glengary Regiment was shot through both knees after he had shut the window: That on the same night that Patterson was wounded several other Shots were fired into the room, and two men of the Light Company of the 8th Regiment who were lying on a Table narrowly escaped being killed, and that very frequently the Sentinels were in the habit of indulging themselves in that Amusement.

JOHN STEWART,
his
CHARLES × LYFORD
mark

Witness
C. D. Shekleton
Major of Brigade

Archives, C. 691, p. 95.

[Endorsement.] From Brigade Major Shekleton, 4th November, 1813.

From Shekleton at Montreal.

I do hereby Certify that the Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates of His Majesty's Forces who were Prisoners of War, and who effected their Escape from Greenbush, have immediately, on their arrival in Montreal reported themselves to me, and on being interrogated as to the general treatment experienced by them while in Captivity have uniformly declared that it was as bad as it almost could be, and Serjeant Nicholas Hayes of the 8th Regiment fully Corroborated the statements made by the Privates, as it respected their treatment in Prison, which was further Confirmed by Serjeant Jordan and Corporal Emmerson 49th Regiment, who likewise

Complained of the ill treatment experienced by the Prisoners in general on the march to Greenbush.—

Montreal, 4th October, 1813. C. D. Shekleton
Major of Brigade.

Archives, C. 691, p. 30.

From Scott at Quebec Prison to Gardner at ——.

Sir—

I beg leave to make a candid statement of my Situation—I came into the United States early in 1796, a young man I resided several years there & at length regularly became a Citizen—and held some respectable appointments—In this situation I was when surrendered by General Hull to General Brock in Augt 1812—when we were to be protected in Persons & Property & the Militia of the Country to remain peaceably, as if nothing had occurred—Shortly after this I was stripped of all my Personal Property to upwards of $5000—I remained quietly at home & in the Fall had permission from Gov. Proctor to depart in a Vessel but the Season was late & the Vessel leakey, so that we had to return. In this manner I remained untill the month of Febv last when, with a number of Americans I was ordered to quit the Territory—for the State of New York by the way of Fort George and furnished with a regular Pasport as a Citizen—"*to behave as becometh*"—We travelled this distance at our own Expence & without any Guard—While remaining at Fort George I was examined before His Excellency Sir George Prevost who declared I was to be considered in no other light than the others of Brushe's Militia who were all crossed over there It was not deemed expedient to cross over any more at that place—Col. Brush had Permission to return to his family or to go to Kingston & be crossed over there—which he did—Two or three days afterwards—while waiting for liberty to cross over—I was warned to hold myself in readiness to proceed to Kingston I was taken charge of as a Prisoner by the Serjent

and conducted to Kingston—from one Goal Guard House or Cell to another & from thence to Montreal, where I was examined by the Police & committed as a Prisoner of war—received information I should be crossed over the line from the Police Office, in the course of a week and just at that time I was forwarded to this City and I am now confined as a "British subject having an intention of Joining Harrisons Army" although I have never been examined since, and all winter if I had been disposed, could have rode to the Army in three hours time as it was not thirty Miles distance from my Farm—I have applied to the Chief Justice & the Supreme Court to investigate the Case—but without success as yet.—If I am a British Subject I have done nothing to merit imprisonment—If an American Citizen I am illegally confined and detained in Prison in this manner—The Contractors Agent at Malden, purchased Cattle of mine for which I have not been paid—exclusive of others taken for immediate consumption and to be paid for also for the use of my Horse for Expresses and Fatigue & in addition my Horses and Sley which I had to leave about 20 Miles back of Fort George when I was made a Prisoner—All these things I have suffered without any act or deed, on my part, that I know of—to merit this Punishment & to crown all—thrown into the Common Prison, among Felons—Convicts and Negroes &c sometimes deprived of the common field rations—far from my Family and Friends or the means of assistance and relief.—I hope my Case, Sir, being taken into Consideration I may be honourably released & suffered to depart in search of my afflicted Wife & distressed family—I have the honour to remain—Sir, with Profound respect

Your obedient Servant

Quebec Prison
Oct. 8 1813.
Col. Gardner.
&c.

Copy

Signed—Wm. M. Scott.

Archives, C. 691, p. 69.

(Copy) Head Quarters Montreal
27th October 1813—

General Orders/

His Excellency the Governor General and Commander of the Forces having transmitted to His Majesty's Government a Letter from Major General Dearborn, stating that, the American Commissary of Prisoners in London had made it known to His Government, that Twenty three Soldiers of the 1st, 6th and 13th Regiments of United States Infantry, made Prisoners, had been sent to England, and held in close confinement as British Subjects, and that Major General Dearborn had received instructions from his Government to put into close confinement Twenty three British Soldiers, to be kept as Hostages for the safe keeping and restoration in Exchange, of the Soldiers of the United States, who had been sent as above stated to England ; in obedience to which instructions he had put Twenty three British Soldiers into close confinement to be kept as Hostages.

His Excellency the Commander of the Forces has received the Commands of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, through the Right Honorable the Earl of Bathurst, Secretary of State, to lose no time in Communicating to Major General Dearborn, that he has transmitted the Copy of his Letter, and that, he is in Consequence instructed distinctly to state to Major General Dearborn and the Persons referred to in Maj. Gen. Dearborns Letter being Soldiers serving in the American Army taken Prisoners at Queenstown, who had declared themselves to be British born Subjects & were held in Custody, in England there to Undergo a legal Trial.—

That His Excellency has received the Commands of His Royal Highness The Prince Regent forthwith to put in close confinement Forty Six American Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers to be held as Hostages for the safe keeping

of the Twenty three British Soldiers, stated to have been put in close confinement by order of the American Government—

And he is at the Same time to Apprize him that, if any of the said British Soldiers shall Suffer death, by reason that, the Soldiers now under Confinement in England have been found Guilty, and that the Known Law, not only of Great Britain but of every independent State Under Similar Circumstances, has been in Consequence executed, he has been instructed to select out of the American Officers and Non Commissioned Officers, put into Confinement, as many as may double the Number of British Soldiers who shall have been so unwarrantably put to death, and Cause Such Officers and Non Commissioned Officers to suffer death immediately.—

And His Excellency is further instructed to Notify to Major Gen[l] Dearborn that, the Commanders of His Majesty's Armies and Fleets on the Coasts of America have received instructions to prosecute the War with Unmitigated Severity Against all Cities, Towns, and Villages, belonging to the United States, and Against the Inhabitants thereof, if after this Communication shall have been duly made to Major General Dearborn, and a reasonable time given for its being transmitted to the American Government that Government shall unhappily not be deterred from Putting to Death, any of the Soldiers who now are, or who may hereafter be Kept as Hostages for the purposes stated in the Letter from Major General Dearborn.—

His Excellency The Commander of the Forces in Announcing to the Troops the Commands of His Royal Highness The Prince Regent, is confident that they will feel sensible of the Paternal Solicitude which His Royal Highness has evinced for the protection of the Person and honor of the British Soldier thus grossly outraged in contempt of Justice, humanity and the Law of Nations, in the Persons of Twenty three Soldiers placed in Close Confinement as Hostages for an equal Number of Traitors who have been guilty of the basest

and most unnatural Crime that can disgrace human Nature, raising their paricidal Arms against that Country which gave them birth, & who have been delivered over for Legal Trial to the just Laws of their Offended Country :—The British Soldier will feel this Unprincipled Outrage added to the galling insults and Cruel barbarities that are daily wantonly inflicted on Many of his unfortunate Comrades who have fallen into the Enemy's hands, as additional Motives to excite his determined resolution never to resign his liberty, but with his Life, to an Enemy, regardless of all sense of honor, justice and the rights of War.—

EDWARD BAYNES
Adj[t] Gen[l] British N. America.

Archives, C. 691, p. 109.

From Lee near Cornwall to Sheaffe at ——, 13 *Nov.* 1813.

Head Quarters—Army of
the United States.
Upper Canada—near
Sir, Cornwall. 13[th] Nov[r] 1813.

The Bearer, Lieu[t] Austin of the Army of the United States, is instructed to pass to your camp, for the purpose of inquiring into the condition and treatment of those of our wounded who may have fallen into your hands in the affair of the 11[th] Ins[t].

I address you by the order of the Commander in Chief, & have the honour to be respectfully—your most obedient servant.

H. LEE,
Major 36[th] U.S. Inf[try]
& Aid de Camp to the
Commander in Chief

To the
Commanding Officer
British Forces
&c. &c. &c.

Archives, C. 691, p. 131.

From Chauncey at Sacketts Harbour to Yeo at Kingston.

Copy/ U.S. Ship General Pike
Sackets Harbour, 23rd Novr 1813.—

Sir

I am directed by the Honorable the Secretary of the Navy to inform you, that a British Prisoner of War, has been ordered in close confinement in retaliation for the detention and confinement of Thomas Goldsmith, late a Seaman belonging to the U.S. Schooner Julia, captured by the Squadron under your Command in August last, and detained as a British Subject by your order.

I am further directed to say, that this Prisoner of War, will share the fate of Goldsmith, be that what it may.

I have the Honor to be
very respectfully—
Sir
Your most obedient
humble Servant
(Signed) Isaac Chauncey, Commodore

Archives, C. 691, p. 42.

From Larned at Green Bush Cantonment to Moore at ——

Copy of a note from Col. Larned to T. W. Moore.

Green Bush Cantonment,
28th Novr 1813

The 23 British Prisoners of war designated by General Dearborn to be kept in close confinement the greatest part made their escape previous to their arrival in Greenbush,

from which time to the 25 of Nov^r Inst, they have all been kept together without distinction.

Sign^d
C. LARNED
Col: Comman^dg.

T. W. Moore,
Agent for Prisoners,
etc. etc. etc.

Archives, C. 691, p. 133.

From Wilkinson at Malone to Prevost at ——.

Head Quarters of the Army
of the United States.—
December 3^d 1813.

Sir,

In my letter to you of the 1^st ultimo, I apprized you, that your communication of the 17^th of October last, had been transmitted to the President of the United States, and I have now the honor to lay before you the result.

In a recent communication from the War Department, I am commanded by the President, to make known to you, in reply to your letter and for the information of your Government, that " the Government of the United States, adhering " unalterably to the principle and purpose declared in the " communication of General Dearborn to you, on the subject " of the twenty three American soldiers, Prisoners of War, " sent to England to be tried as criminals, and the confinement " of a like number of British Soldiers, Prisoners of War, selected " to abide the fate of the former, has, in consequence of the " step taken by the British Government, as now communi- " cated, ordered forty six British Officers into close confine- " ment; and that they will not be discharged from their

" confinement, until it shall be known, that the forty six " American Officers and non-commissioned Officers in ques- " tion are no longer confined."

I am further commanded by the President to advise you, for the information of your Government, that " in the event " of any proceedings of the British Commanders on our coast, " against the inhabitants thereof, contrary to the laws of war, " observed among civilized nations, as threatened in your " communication of the seventeenth of October, the United " States will avail themselves of the means in their power, " for such exemplary retaliations, as may produce a return " to those legitimate modes of warfare, from which no other " consideration, than the necessity imposed by the conduct " of the enemy, could ever induce them to depart."

Without the power to avert the calamitous scenes, which must ensue the pretensions of your Government, to violate a constitutional principle, held sacred by the American Nation, and without examining the effects of this pretension, should it be retorted, by the American Government, against the population of Upper Canada, composed, as it is, in a great measure, of native born American Citizens, I am impelled, by the impulses of humanity, to inquire, whether some relaxation may not be expected on the part of your Government; and whether the Officers and non-commissioned Officers, thrown into jail at Quebec, may not be restored to the ordinary condition of Prisoners of War :—On the last topic, permit me to add, that when Captain Fitzgerald, of your Army, wounded and a prisoner at Fort George, was sent to the camp of Brig. General Vincent, it was under the express stipulation, ratified by Lieutenant Colonel Harvey, Deputy Adjutant General of your Army, as I am assured by Colonel Scott of ours, that a Captain, a prisoner of war with you, should be liberated on parole. Colonel Scott, who had the direction of this transaction, assures me, he is in possession of Colonel Harvey's written engagement, and that the officer,

in whose favour the stipulation was made, is among the number you have thrown into jail: I cannot charge my memory with the name of this officer, which will be transmitted me in a few days, together with Colonel Harvey's obligation; but I make this early communication to you, in the hope, your Officer may have advised you on the subject:—in which case, I demand, on the grounds of justice and good faith, that the American Officer be liberated from confinement and discharged on parole.

I have the honor to be,
With high consideration & respect,
Your Excellency's obed^{t} humb^{e} Serv^{t}
JA: WILKINSON

James.

List of convicts confined in the same penitentiary at Frankfort, Kentucky, with the British officers taken prisoners 5th Oct. 1813, with a statement of their crimes, and the punishment sentenced them.

NAMES.	CRIMES.	SENTENCES. Years.
Samuel Moops,	A rape on a child, (castrated himself,)	17
George Williams,	A rape,	10
Daniel Caine,	A rape and murder,	6
William Coleman,	Murder, (called manslaughter,)	7
Newbury Man,	Ditto Ditto,	6
John Cox,	Ditto ditto,	5
Preto Sharp,	Ditto ditto,	5
Samuel Bogan,	Ditto, (shooting his wife),	4
Thomas Pegget,	Ditto,	3½
Samuel Danby,	Ditto.	3½

NAMES.	CRIMES.	SENTENCES. Years.
James Moore,	Forgery,	4
William Mitchell,	Ditto and coining,	4
Samuel Smith,	Ditto,	4
William Whiteside,	Ditto,	2
James Long,	Ditto,	2
John Lee,	House-breaking and robbery,	2
John Rower,	Ditto,	2
David Ferguson,	Stealing 3 negroes and 3 horses,	4¼
Joseph Jones,	Ditto 1 ditto ditto,	2½
William Taylor,	Ditto 1 ditto ditto,	2½
James Hanson,	Ditto 1 ditto ditto	6
William Hannoy,	Ditto 1 negress,	2
George Fieldie,	Horse-stealing,	6
Alexander White,	Ditto,	10
Thomas Lofton,	Ditto,	4¼
Daniel Dougherty,	Ditto,	4½
James Porter,	Ditto,	4
William Harding,	Ditto,	4
Ephraim Nowling,	Ditto,	4
John Oder,	Ditto,	4
John Brown,	Ditto,	4
Burgess Irvin,	Ditto,	4
Booth Sitrons,	Ditto,	4
Levi Dunn,	Ditto,	3
John M'Vey,	Ditto,	2
John Kelly,	Ditto,	2
Wm. H. Steer,	Stealing a bolt of cloth,	2
John Allwright,	Stealing clothes which were made up,	2
Jesse Burton,	Stealing a saddle,	2
Philip Jones,	Stealing a beef skin,	2

Adjutant-General's Office, Head Quarters Montreal,
12th December, 1813.

GENERAL ORDER.

HIS Excellency the Governor in Chief and Commander of the Forces has to announce to the Troops under his command, that He has received a Communication from Major-General Wilkinson, commanding a Division of the army of the United States of America, by order of His Government, of which the following is an extract :—

> "The Government of the United States adhering unalterably to the principal and purpose declared in the communication of General Dearborn to you, on the subject of the Twenty-three American Soldiers, prisoners of War, sent to England to be tried as Criminals ; and the confinement of a like number of British Soldiers, prisoners of war, selected to abide the fate of the former; has in consequence of the step taken by the British Government, as now communicated, ordered Forty-six British Officers into close confinement, and that they will not be discharged from their confinement until it shall be known that the Forty-six American Officers and non-commissioned Officers in question are no longer confined."

It would be superfluous to use any argument to refute an assumption so extravagant, unjust, and unprecedented, as to deny the right of a free nation to bring to legal trial, in a due course of law, her own natural born subjects taken in the actual commission of the most serious offence that man can commit against his King, his Country, and his God, that of raising his parricide arm against his allegiance to his countrymen, by leaguing with their Enemies, a crime held in such

abhorrance by every civilized nation in Europe, that summary Death by the Law Martial is its avowed reward, and is inflicted with unrelenting severity by France, the ally of the United States. The pretention must appear to every unprejudiced, and upright mind as iniquitous and unjust, as is the Retaliation which the Government of the United States has adopted, by placing in close Confinement Three and Twenty British Soldiers, as Hostages for an equal number of infamous wretches, the unworthy offspring of Great Britain; who, when drawn from the ranks of the enemy, solicited to be suffered to expiate their Treason by turning their arms against their recent employers. These Rebels have, (with the contempt they merit) been consigned to the infamy and punishment that awaits them from the just Laws of their offended Country; while the Government of the United States does not blush to claim these outcast traitors as their own, and outrage the custom of civilized war, in the persons of honorable men, by placing them on a par with Rebels and Deserters.

No alternative remains to the Commander of the Forces, in the discharge of his duty to His King, his Country, and his fellow-Soldiers, but to Order all the American Officers, Prisoners of War, without exception of rank, to be immediately placed in Close Confinement, as Hostages for the Forty-six British Officers so confined, by the express commands of the Supreme Authority in that country, until the number of Forty-six be completed, over and above those now in confinement.

His Excellency directs that this General Order, together with that issued on the 27th October, be read to the Troops, that the British Soldier may be sensible of the terms on which America has determined to wage this war; confident that he will meet them with proper spirit and indignation; for should he become the prisoner of a foe so regardless of those laws, which for ages have governed civilized nations in war, he

would be doomed to a rigorous confinement, and that perhaps only preparatory to a more savage scene.

(Signed) *EDWARD BAYNES,*
Adjutant-General, North America.

Archives, C. 691, p. 43.

From Barclay at Harlem to Prevost at ——.

Harlem New York
19th December 1813

Sir

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's letter of the 27th of October, with the several Documents to which it referred. Under existing circumstances, I considered it proper to transmit an extract of your Letter to the American Commissary General of Prisoners, with a copy of the List of the Twenty Officers and Twenty Six Non commissioned Officers American Prisoners, whom you have directed to be placed in close confinement for the Twenty three British Prisoners confined in a Similar manner by this Government.

I have delayed a more early reply to your letter in the hope of receiving from the American Commissary an answer to my letter to him of the 26th of November on the above subject. As no answer has been returned to that and many other letters, I am led almost to believe a resolution has been formed not to reply to any of my letters.

I regret the delay which ocurred in the transmission of my letters to you. The only mode in my power is through the medium of this Government, which has always readily and with great civility promised to forward them.

I have requested the American Commissary General, not only to furnish me with a list of the twenty three British Soldiers originally confined, but of the Forty Six Officers and

men subsequently imprisoned, in retaliation for those you have placed in close confinement. These Lists have not yet been received. I enclose a copy (marked A) of a List received from my Sub Agent at Albany, M^r^ Moore, which I take for granted is correct. You will notice that although General Dearborn long since informed you that Twenty three British Prisoners had been put in close confinement in retaliation for American Prisoners, British Deserters, sent to England by your order, still that the Twenty three British Prisoners had never been selected for this purpose, or removed from their fellow prisoners, until the 25^th^ of November last. As it may be satisfactory to you to be informed of the precise numbers of British Prisoners at present confined under retaliatory orders in these States ; they are stated in the margin.

If the System is pursued, in Six months every British Prisoner in these States will be thus confined ; and double the number of Americans.

I made a private personal request, that Lt Col: Warburton might be permitted to return to England on parole ; I received a polite answer, that the Government regretted under the existing circumstances, of retaliation, they could not comply with my wishes.

I have the honor to be
with great respect
Sir
Your obedient and
humble Servant
THO BARCLAY

Retaliation for 23 American Prisoners sent from Quebec to England, as British Subjects, and 46 other American Prisoners since confined at Quebec	69
Retaliation for 160 American Prisoners sent to England from Halifax, and 24 confined at Halifax	184
Total British Prisoners confined by way of retaliation is	253

Archives, C. 691, p. 165.

From Barclay at Harlem to Prevost at ——.

Harlem, New York
20th December 1813

Sir

I am honored with your Excellency's letter of the 13th of November by Col: Boerstler, acknowledging the receipt of my several letters to you from the 24th of September to the 23d of October, and enclosing a copy of your letter to Major Melville or Officer commanding at Burlington, informing him that nearly the whole of the American Prisoners in Canada had sailed from Quebec for Halifax, prior to the receipt of my letters to you of the 22nd and 23d of October. I received at the same time from your Excellency a list of British Officers Prisoners of War in the United States, and a list of American Prisoners remaining at Quebec on the 15th day of November.

Your Excellency is pleased to inform me, that had my despatches by Lt. Col: Myers reached you a week earlier, you would certainly have countermanded the orders for the removal of the Prisoners from Quebec to Halifax; but that under the existing circumstances under which the two countries are placed, by the retaliatory System which has been adopted, you do not think you could have consented to carry into effect the arrangement entered into between the American Commissary and myself for the exchange of Prisoners; by parting with those then in your power, until the sentiments and conduct of the American Government should have been known with regard to the retaliatory measures you had been directed by his Majesty's Government to take, and which you communicated to me in your letter of the 27th of October. You farther observe that should the Government of the United States be determined to maintain the Ground it has taken on this subject, it is to be expected, that as soon as it

shall be informed of the confinement of the Forty Six American Officers, and non commissioned Officers as Hostages for the twenty three British Prisoners closely confined by Major General Dearborn, a measure of retaliation will be immediately adopted by the confinement of British officers and Soldiers which will make it indispensably necessary for you to retain all the American Prisoners who may fall into your power, in order to enable you to meet that measure by a corresponding one, if necessary ; and that under these circumstances I must be sensible it would be highly imprudent in you to part with the check which you hold to such a procedure by allowing the American Prisoners at present in Canada, or those at Halifax to return to the United States on their parole for the purpose of being exchanged.—

In my letter of yesterday, I acquainted your Excellency, that this Government, early in November, had directed that Forty Six British Officers and Soldiers should be put in confinement for the like number of American Officers and non commissioned Officers placed in Prison by your Orders, but that the American Commissary General of Prisoners, although requested, had not yet sent me a list of the names.

With submission to your judgement, permit me to say, I cannot readily assent to the reasons you give for considering it improper, under the above mentioned circumstances to permit an exchange to take place. First, because every British Prisoner, by being exchanged, is placed beyond the reach of retaliation ; and an exchanged British Prisoner, is of much more importance to His Majesty, than an American Prisoner in custody ; an equivalent exchange must therefore be advantageous to the British Government. Secondly, the American Prisoners in Halifax, are more than sufficient for the purpose of making an exchange, which shall comprehend all the British Prisoners in the United States ; if therefore a general exchange can be effected, it follows, that this Government will not have any British Prisoners (those excepted

already in close confinement,) on whom to retaliate, while His Majesty will be possessed in Canada and Nova Scotia, of American Prisoners, to the number of several hundred, after having fully retaliated.—Thirdly, In anticipating a future possible event, the precautionary measure you propose to adopt, while it secures to His Majesty the means of retaliation, at the same time, leaves in the hands of the Enemy, the very objects who are to be used by him as the cause, whereon the future proposed retaliation on the part of His Majesty is to be exercised. By an exchange this will be prevented.

Until I receive your instructions, I shall abstain from making an exchange of any military Prisoners.

The readiest means of effecting the exchanges of Lt. Col. Myers and Capt[n] Gordon for Col: Boestler and Lieut. Deacon, are for me not to express a wish. Col. Boestler will do all in his power, and no exertions of mine would add to his influence. I am apprehensive he will not succeed, as his surrender, it is said gave offence to his Government.

I have fully communicated the reasons which induced your Excellency to remove the Prisoners from Quebec to Halifax, and the accident which rendered it necessary for the Officer commanding the Convoy to take the Transport with Prisoners to England, instead of sending it to Halifax, agreeably to your orders, also the exertions made to countermand the sailing of the Transport on the arrival of Lt. Col: Myers.—The facts have been placed in so distinct a view, I think it improbable this Government can feel hurt on either of the cases of the Prisoners sent from Quebec.

The American Commissary General has been made acquainted by me, that the release on parole of D[r] Wood and D[r] Scott depend on the return of M[r] Dickson and other peaceful subjects of His Majesty, inhabitants of Canada to that province.—A strong remonstrance was made by me against the measure of this Government in making Prisoners of these Gentlemen, and marching them to Albany—

I enclose a copy of a list of those British Prisoners, who have deserted from the Depot near Albany, as transmitted to me by my Sub Agent M^r^ Moore.

I have the honor to be
with great respect
Sir
Your most obedient
humble Servant
THO BARCLAY

Archives, C. 691, p. 184.

From Sherbrooke at Halifax to Prevost at ——.

Halifax 21 December 1813

Sir

I have the honor to transmit herewith to Your Excellency copies of a private letter from Colonel Barclay to me and of a letter from the American Commissary General of Prisoners addressed to him.—

The Lists referred to in Colonel Barclay's postscript contain the names of 101 British Seamen put into close confinement, by the order of the President of the United States under the pretence of retaliation for a like number of American Seamen sent to England as Prisoners in His Majesty's Ship Regulus in September last.—

Since my letter of the 14^th^ Ins^t^ to Your Excellency the Admiral has deemed it adviseable to make a little alteration in his intended arrangement respecting the American Officers and has sent thirty one in the Analestan Cartel to the States in Exchange for those lately brought here in that vessel; detaining in close confinement here thirty nine including those sent from Quebec to Halifax alluded to in Col Barclays letter of the 24^th^ Oct^r^ under the impression that the 49 British Officers put into close confinement in America must have

included the whole or a part of those proposed to be delivered at Salem in exchange for them.

The Admiral has however written to Colonel Barclay distinctly to state that if he is mistaken in his conjecture, and that the Officers are forthcoming at Salem he will release and send them an equal number of American Officers from hence.—

I have the honor to be Sir
Your Excellency's
most obedient
humble Servant
J. C. SHERBROOKE
L[t] Gen[l]

P.S—As I learn from Maj[r] Gen[l] Darrock that you have 3 Generals & many other American Officers of rank in Your possession,—Would it not be better that you should confine 92 (which is double the number they have imprisoned) as a retaliatory Measure than that the Admiral or Agent here should have anything to do in the business.—

J. C. S.—

Archives, C. 691, p. 190.

From Barclay at Harlem to Mason at ——.

Copy Harlem 21[st] December 1813

Sir

In my letter to you of the 15[th] current, I stated in addition to other matters, the more than ordinary severity of the treatment of Col. Grant, and nine other British Officers committed to the Worcester Goal [*sic*] by the Marshal of Massachusetts.—I have since been informed that they have been deprived of their Servants (with the exception of one) who have been sent as Prisoners to Boston or Salem, and that in every other respect, their confinement is the reverse of what Gentlemen, even under Sentence of death, ought to experience. Whether this treatment and deprivation have

been by order of this Government, I am ignorant. I hope they have not. —

The treatment the American Officers in close confinement, receive in His Majesty's Dominions is very different, and in every particular as liberal and comfortable as the nature of their imprisonment will permit. In proof of this, I enclose a copy of a letter published some days since, in the Philadelphia Gazette, purporting to be a letter from a Captain of the United States Army, Prisoner in Quebec, to his father, which I consider bears strong marks of authenticity :—

Having stated the treatment British Prisoners in these States, and American Prisoners in His Majesty's Dominions, both placed in strict confinement on retaliatory principles, receive, it rests with your Government to procure a continuation of the same comforts and conveniences to its Prisoners so confined, by immediately directing similar indulgencies to be extended to British Prisoners in these States, under similar circumstances ; or to compel His Majesty's Government to direct that the same severity be exercised towards American Prisoners, which His Majesty's Subjects experience under their confinement.

Should your Government, upon this representation, think proper immediately to adopt the former of these alternatives, you will be pleased to return me the enclosed letter.—On the contrary should a continuance of the severity and privation be considered necessary on the part of the United States, permit me to request you will do me the favor to forward the enclosed letter to His Excellency Lt. General Sir George Prevost.

A return of the servants to the Officers is necessary, or at least in the proportion of one servant to two Officers.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your Obedient Servant
Signed Tho Barclay

Archives, C. 691, p. 195.

From Mason at Washington to Barclay at ——.

Copy Office of Commissary General of Prisoners
Sir Washington Dec^{r} 26th 1813—

In reply to your enquiries of the 15th Instant relative to Lieutenant Col^{l} Grant, and other British officers confined in the State of Massachusetts, first reminding you, that it has been, uniformly the practice of this Government, in matters of retaliation, as you have before been apprised, to execute the measure intended, before an official communication was made, I have the honor to inform you, that these officers have been so placed, to answer in part, for the safety and proper treatment of the forty six American Officers, commissioned and non commissioned, confined in the common jail at Quebec; a measure announced as determined on by the letter of the 17th of October from General Sir George Prevost to Major General Wilkinson, the execution of which was made known to me, by your letter of the 26th of Nov orders have been given for the confinement of other British commissioned officers in Massachusetts, and elsewhere, to the number of forty six, including those named by you, for the same purpose; so soon as the returns shall be received, they will be communicated to you.

The Reply to your enquiry on what principle restrictions have been directed, independant of the strictest imprisonment, to be exercised on your Officers, is, that none such have been directed; and as to what you term, more than ordinary state of strict retaliatory confinement—since you have not been pleased to furnish me, with any evidence of the manner, in which our officers have been treated in their jail, it is not in my power, to enter, now, upon that part of the subject; I will assure you however, that orders were given to shew to your officers, whose close confinement has thus been made necessary by a previous act of your Government,

all the mildness, and to afford them, all the accommodation consistent with their unfortunate situation, and that the requisite enquiries have been made, as to the execution of the intention of this Government.—The Paroles of these officers having been suspended, in lieu of the three shillings sterling per day, directions were given to supply their tables with good, plain fare, and their rooms with sufficient fuel, and comfortable bedding; and from the character of the Marshal, in whose custody they are, I cannot doubt, that this has been done.

You could never have understood from me, Sir, that it was intended to retaliate, at any given place for the violent conduct of your government in placing in jail, forty six of our officers at Quebec; this highly offensive and novel procedure was not known in this country, at the time you last left the seat of Government; and you will find nothing written from me, to that effect. There is no doubt, that the British officers now imprisoned at Worcester in Massachusetts, to whom you allude, make part of the Troops, I proposed should have been sent to Halifax, by return of the British Cartel, which you engaged, should bring over to Salem from that place such of our Land Troops as had been carried there from Quebec; nor is there less doubt, that the forty six American Officers, a list of whom you have furnished me, in your letter of the 26th of November, are part of the American prisoner Troops you engaged with me should be immediately released from Canada, the Soldiers and non commissioned officers to be delivered on the lines, and the commissioned officers to be paroled, to return directly on the reception of your despatches by your commanding officer in Canada, in return for a like number to be released to you, with which arrangement your Commanding General in Canada has refused to comply, even as to those he yet holds there not interfered with by retaliatory measures.

When your cartel shall arrive from Halifax with American

Prisoners, I shall move from the adjacent depots, a corresponding number of British Prisoners, to be returned by her; but in the uncertainty of a disposition, according with your arrangements, as evinced by the late experiment in Canada, it is certainly best for your prisoners, and most prudent on my part, that they should not be moved, until we are more certainly informed of the coming of our Prisoners.

In relation to the two papers from Col° Grant, you have forwarded, and your remarks on them, you will permit me to observe, that it is to be regretted, that you had not perused those papers, with more attention, before you hazarded the position, that, that officer is not to be considered a Prisoner of War. He himself claims no such exemption. On the contrary every Act of his, goes to shew his own acquiescence in that character, and the circumstances, of his case, sufficiently establish it. He has remained in our possession, more than two months as a Prisoner of War; he had been moved from his place of landing—Sacketts harbour—into the interior of our country, with other British officers, as such. He has been, long ago, paroled as such, and never suggested a doubt on the subject; nor does he do so now. In his letter of the 6th of December, he speaks of himself as a Prisoner of War, and complains only of his disappointment in Exchange or Release. In his protest (the exhibition of which, it may not be amiss to remark, is not at all calculated to prove the rigid restrictions, You are pleased to suppose, have been imposed) more guarded than you have been for him, he by no means assumes the ground of a non-combattant. He states only that he is an Officer of Militia, receiving his commission from the local authorities in Canada; that he had not when captured, actually served without the limits of that province: He shews from whence he embarked, but he avoids committing himself as to the service, for which he was destined when taken or the character in which he was to be considered on board the vessel, in which he was made a prisoner; and the fact is, that Col° Grant was captured on

board an armed vessel filled with troops, on a hostile expedition, delivered up his sword, and was mustered among the other military prisoners, when landed, without the slightest objection on his part. He is for these reasons considered by this Government, a Prisoner of War.

With respect to the Responsibility, Sir, which you have thought proper to attach to this decision, I pray you to be assured, that this Government, is not to be turned aside from a just purpose, by such considerations—

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most ob^{t} Serv^{t}
(Signed) JOHN MASON

Archives, C. 691, p. 174.

A Return of Prisoners of War at Quebec 3rd Feb^{y} 1814.

Quality	Cape Diamond in my care & custody	N° Barracks in my care & custody	Hostages in Port Lewis St	Hostages in the Town Goal	Lower Bijou	Parole at Beaupt	Total	Remarks
Seamen	3	..	..	..	..	..	271	
Soldiers	83	185	..	..	..	..		
Generals	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	
Field Officers	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	
Their Servants	..	..	4	..	..	..	8	
Field Officers	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	
Captains	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	
Sailing Masters	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	
Lieutenants	..	..	..	13	..	..	..	
Ensigns	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	
Masters' Mates	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	
Midshipmen.	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	
Their Servants	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	
Non Com^{d} Officers	..	..	..	26	..	..	58	
Hospital	..	..	..	..	51	..	51	
Officers	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	
Their Serv^{ts}.	..	..	..	..	..	8	20	
							408	

FRANCIS KEMPT Capt. R.N
Acting Agent for Prisoners of War.

Archives, C. 692, p. 104.

From Murray at Quebec to Freer at Quebec.

Quebec 8th Febʸ 1814.

Sir

In reply to your letter of this date, requiring me to explain the grounds upon which I directed a whole ration to be issued to the women belonging to the American Prisoners of War, I have to state that Capt Kempt suggested to me that half a ration was insufficient for these women who had not the same means of earning a livelihood as the Soldiers Wives, I consequently took upon myself, to order a whole ration to be issued to them untill the arrival of His Excellency at Quebec, which I knew would be in a day or two, when Capt Kempt would receive further instructions upon the subject.

I have the honor to be

Your most obt Servt

J Murray

Colonel.

[Endorsed.]

The Women of American Prisoners in future to receive half a ration each.

N. Freer.

Archives, G. 6, p. 79.

From Bathurst, Downing Street, to Prevost at ——.

Copy

Nº. 62/ Downing Street, 5 March 1814

Sir

Your dispatch Nº 114 of the 11 December has been received and laid before the Prince Regent.—

It is much to be lamented that no evidence can be brought against any of the Men, who have been so long confined.

Their acquital—in consequence of no evidence being adduced will be either attributed to their being very unwarrantably imprisoned of which the American Government accuse us, or it will be imagined that we did not dare to execute the Sentence which their Condemnation would have inflicted. —It is difficult to State which supposition is most to be deprecated.

That we should not in future be subjected to either, you will take care not to imprison any against whom you have not Evidence, and in those cases in which you have you will put the Parties on their Trial and after Conviction execute them without delay—It is much to be wished that some example may be found before the Men in question are released.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your Most Ob^{t} Serv^{t}
(Signed) BATHURST

A true copy
NOAH FREER
Military Secretary.

Archives, C. 692, p. 175.

To His Honor Gordon Drummond, Esquire, President administering the Government of Upper Canada, and Lieutenant General commanding His Majesty's Forces therein &c &c &c.

May it please your Honor,

We, His Majesty's dutiful and loyal Subjects the Commons of Upper Canada in Provincial Parliament assembled, humbly beg leave to represent to your Honor, the wretched situation of a number of our fellow Subjects, now languishing in captivity as prisoners of war in the United States of America, and who are without any prospect of being soon released.

Many of those were taken very early in the last campaign while actually in Arms and engaged with the Enemy ; many were wounded and carried off, and all have contributed by their personal exertions, to the defence of this portion of His Majesty's Dominions—

We had hoped, when the Successes of His Majesty's Arms in Upper Canada had placed a considerable number of the Enemy's Militia at the disposal of His Majesty's Government, that in negociating for their Exchange, some attention would have been paid to the claims of His Majesty's faithful Subjects of Upper Canada, who had contributed so largely to the success of the first Campaign, and had suffered such heavy loss in arresting the progress of the Enemy during the Second.

We had hoped that our claims to the consideration of the Commander of the Forces in His Majesty's North American Dominions were at least equal to those of our fellow Subjects in Lower Canada, and in proportion to our hopes, so has been our disappointment.

In early making this representation to your Honor, we perform a duty, which is imperiously required of us ; and we are convinced, that it will afford you a most cordial satisfaction to be instrumental in procuring us redress.

Commons House of Assembly
12th March 1814.

Allen McLean
Speaker

Archives, C. 1225, p. 44.

From Prevost at Montreal to Monroe at Washington.

Head Quarters Montreal
31st May 1814—

Sir

It has been with equal surprize and regret I have learnt by a letter from Brigadier Gen[l] Winder to Colonel Baynes

dated the 7th Instant that the Government of the United States had objected to the Convention entered into by those officers at Montreal on the 15th April for an Exchange of Prisoners of War, which convention had on my part in a firm reliance in the good faith of Your Government as pledged by General Winder been carried into execution by the release of all the American Prisoners both Officers and men agreed to be exchanged by it.

General Winder arrived at Washington on the 28th Ult° and as the convention was by the terms of it to have been executed on the 15th following, at which time the officers and men released were declared to be free to serve, it was certainly to have been expected that the American Government would have availed itself of the earliest opportunity of communicating to me their objections to the Convention had it been its intention to dissent to it and thus have prevented its being carried into effect on my part at the very time when it was known and determined upon by the President that it was not to be executed by him—No Communication whatever having been received by me from either Gen[l] Winder or yourself prior to the 15th Inst. although ample time had been afforded for that purpose after General Winders Arrival at Washington on the 28th Ult°. I could not but infer that the convention had met with the approbation of the President and was in a course of execution on his part and that consequently I was free to put into Service such British Officers and Soldiers as were in the Canadas and had been exchanged under it—By General Winders letter to Colonel Baynes of the 7th Instant from Baltimore, it appeared to be that Officers intention to proceed to Champlain in order to obtain there a meeting with Colonel Baynes for the purpose of procuring a modification of the Convention and to discuss the points Connected with it—that General Winder might be aware of my prompt fulfillment of the terms of that Convention and be prepared to give the explanations required by the delay which had

hitherto attended its execution by your Government Colonel Baynes was instructed to reply to that letter and it was expected that General Winder on his receipt of that reply if at Champlain would have given immediate notice of his Arrival there that the meeting might take place as requested, but General Winder having thought proper hastily to conclude, certainly without sufficient foundation, that Colonel Baynes had declined the meeting and having left Plattsburg for the Southward on the 26th I am yet to learn what are the objections of Your Government to the Convention that has been entered into by General Winder, who solemnly stated himself to be fully authorized for that purpose and whether the same will be carried into full effect by the President of the United States—

In the hopes that you will not allow me to remain long uninformed upon this important point.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obedient
Humble Servant
(Signed) George Prevost
Commander of the Forces.

Archives, C. 692, p. 233.

[Endorsement]

Convention with Supplementary Article.

The annexed Convention for an Exchange of Prisoners entered into at Montreal on the 15 April last between Brigadier General W H Winder of the United States Army & Colonel Edward Baynes Adjutant General to the British Forces in North America having been Objected to by the President of the United States and not having been ratified by him Tobias Lear Citizen of the United States and their

late Consul General at Algiers has been fully authorized by the Department of State of the United States by an Instrument bearing date at Washington June the 27th 1814 investing him with powers to negociate agree upon & definitively to conclude a Convention or Conventions touching an exchange of Prisoners of War between Great Britain & the United States with such person or persons as may be appointed with like powers by His Excellency Sir George Prevost Bt Governor and Commander in Chief of the British Forces in North America and Colonel Baynes Adjutant General of the said forces and Lieut Colonel Edwd B Brenton, Provincial Aid de Camp to His Excellv Sir George Prevost having been invested with like powers by him and having met at Champlain in the State of New York have agreed to the following modification of the said Convention of the 15th of April last in consequence of which the same is hereby ratified and confirmed on the part of the United States in virtue of their full & definitive powers given to the said Tobias Lear as above, the same having been before ratified by His Excellency Sir George Prevost.—

First The twenty three British Soldiers put into confinement as hostages by the United States and the forty six American Commissioned and Non-commissioned Officers put into confinement by His Excellency Sir George Prevost in retaliation for the said twenty three Soldiers as mentioned in the first Article of the aforesaid Convention are to be immediately released and exchanged in the same manner as other Prisoners of War mentioned in said Article—

Second All accounts of Exchange relative to Prisoners of War Officers & Non Commissioned Officers & privates of the Army Navy & Militia of the Government of Great Britain and of the United States of America & all other persons Subjects or residents of the one or Citizens or Residents of the other captured by the force under the Command of Sir George Prevost or from his Command or authority during

the present war between Great Britain & the United States prior to the fifteenth day of April last & for the release & exchange of whom it is stipulated by the seventh Article of the aforesaid Convention of the 15th April & the twenty three & forty six hostages before mentioned are by this present modification definatively liquidated & settled without either party having any pretention or right to assert any claim Hereon hereafter—

Third It is further agreed by the parties to this convention that the words of the Preamble of the Convention of the 15th April last " holding Authority from the President of the United States " shall be altered & stand holding Authority from the Department of State of the United States and that the words " and solicited " in the 20th line of the second page of the said Preamble . . . together with the 11th Clause of the said Convention of the 15th of April be omitted—

In witness whereof we the said Tobias Lear Colonel Edward Baynes & Lt Col Edward B Brenton have hereto set our hands and Seals at Champlain this sixteenth day of July 1814.

Tobias Lear
Edward Baynes
Colonel

E. B. Brenton
Lt Col

Archives, C. 1225, p. 52.

From Prevost at Montreal to Barclay at ——.

Head Quarters Montreal
31st July 1814—

Sir

I have this day had the honor to receive your letter of the 12th Ulto—Your Dispatch of the 22nd April last reached me in the month of May, but to which I had not considered an answer necessary having communicated to you so fully

by my letter of the 15th April the arrangement entered into between B General Winder and Colonel Baynes for an Exchange of all Prisoners within the limits of my Command—as I observe that this communication of the 15th April which was forwarded under a flying Seal by the hand of B. Genl Winder and from whom I had received a positive assurance that he would deliver it, had not reached you at the date of your last, the 12th June, I transmit herewith a Duplicate of the same complete with its enclosures—Some objections having been made by the Government of the United States to the execution of the Convention above referred to Colonel Baynes Adjutant General and Lieut. Coll Brenton, Provincial Aid de Camp were appointed by me to meet Colonel Lear late Consul General of the United States at Algiers for the purpose of reconsidering the said Convention and of removing the objections to it—

See Letter to Earl Bathurst April 1814

A Meeting took place accordingly on the 16th Inst at Champlain Town, when all objections to the Convention were completely removed and the same fully and definitively ratified by Colonel Lear on the part of the United States (that Officer having full powers for the purpose) with an additional Article as a Modification of said Convention, of which a Copy is also annexed ; by it the 23 British Soldiers and the 46 American Officers and Non Commissioned Officers the Hostages alluded to in the 1st Article of the Convention are declared to be released and exchanged in the same manner as other Prisoners of War, notwithstanding the exception to them therein contained. I approve of your having proposed to the American Commissary the immediate Exchange of the Officers and men lately made Prisoners at Sandy Creek near Sacketts Harbour for American Maritime Prisoners delivered not long since from His Majesty's Ships in the Chesapeake, and to which I conceive there can be no objection on the part of the U.S. Government—

See Letter Book E. Bathurst June 1814

I shall procure and forward to you at an early date a

numerical Return of the American Officers and men in our possession in the Canadas taken since the 15th April last up to which period you will observe by the 2d Clause in the additional Article to the Convention that all accounts of Exchange of Prisoners as respects this Command are declared to be definitively settled without further reference—and I should wish you to negociate with Commissary General Warren for their Exchange for an equivalent number of Officers and Men belonging to the Forces under my Command now Prisoners in the United States—

I have &c

(Signed) George Prevost

Comr of the Forces

Archives, C. 694, p. 1.

From Pring at Montreal to Robinson, Commissary General for British Prisoners of War, at ——.

(Copy) Quarter Master Generals Office

Montreal, 22d October, 1814—

Sir,

His Excellency Sir George Prevost has authorized me to offer to the American Government through you, to select from the Prisoners in Canada any person or number equivolent [*sic*] in rank, for my exchange and that he is willing to attend to an intermediate arrangement for that purpose—

May I beg therefore that you will have the goodness to cause it to be effected as early as possible as also that of the officers who were taken on Lake Champlain that the Court Martial may take place previous to my returning to England.

As it is likely the Secretary of the Navy would feel interested for the exchange of Mr Gregory Commodore Chauncey's first Lieutenant, and the officers who commanded the

Vessels lately captured on Lakes Erie & Huron, I beg to apprise you that they are now at Quebec.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most Ob^{t} Hum^{e} Serv^{t}
(Signed) Dan^{l} Pring
of H M late Sloop Linnet

Archives, C. 693, p. 193.

From Riall at Germantown, to Baynes at ——.

Germantown near Philadelphia
November 30th 1814

Sir

I have the Honor to acquaint you for the information of His Excellency Sir George Prevost, that having received permission from the Government of the United States to proceed to England on parole I propose to embark on board a Cartel which sails from the Port of Philadelphia for Europe in the course of a day or two—Captain Wilson of the Royal Scots having received the same permission, means to avail himself of it in order that he may take the advice of our most eminent Surgeons in England upon the state of his wounds, it being the general opinion of the Medical men in this country whom he has consulted that he will most probably be lame for life.

I have been obliged to take with me Private James Dale of the 1st Batt^{n} 8th Regiment who received the permission of Lieu^{t} General Drummond to cross over from Canada to the United States with my Clothes after I had been wounded, & for whom I could not procure a Passport to return. He shall proceed to the Depot on his arrival in England.

I feel it to be my Duty & an act of Justice to the Government of the United States & its public Officers to acquaint you that I have received every attention that it is possible

could be paid to a British Officer in my Situation & I request you will have the goodness to mention to His Excellency the Commander of the Forces that I am particularly indebted to Major General Scott, whose conduct to me has been marked with the most polite & kind attentions—

I regret to say that I am by no means recovered from the wound which I received & I fear it will be some months before it gets well—

I have the Honor to be
Sir
Your most Obedient
humble Servant
P. Riall
M: General

MISCELLANEOUS DOCUMENTS

P.—SECRET SERVICE

Fort Erie 1812

Archives, C. 676, p. 194.

Information from Baron De Diemer

Augustus Baron *De Diemer* Ensign late Loyal American Reg[t] residing near Fort Erie Upper Canada, states, that it being General Brock's wish to ascertain the number of Troops at the Different American Posts near our Lines, he volunteered his services, and Left, General Brock at Fort Erie on the Evening of the 28[th] June having rec[d] a Letter addressed to the General commanding at Montreal, and directions to destroy it in the event of his being apprehended.

He crossed over to Black Rock found Four Pieces of Artillery, Cap[t] M[c]Pherson and Lieu[t] OConnor with 350

Artillery Men, Armed, about 20 Miles from that place—They told him that they were to be stationed at Black Rock, and about one Hundred of them with Lieu[t] OConnor were to be sent to Niagara—About Two Miles further he met 16 Waggons with Ammunition, guarded by two Militia Companies going also to Black Rock—At Caknadaquoi he was taken before a Magistrate in consequence of a Man saying he had known him last war, he then found it prudent to Destroy the Letter he had received, and was afterwards released upon declaring himself to be French Man. From thence he went to Utica where he saw 100 of the United States Troops, and an Officer Recruiting—From Utica he went to Ogdensburg where he saw 300 Militia, and a Company of United States Troops, of about 60 Strong, he was told by John Boyd, whom he knew, that there were two Companies more expected in a few days, they had orders not to move, and were only to guard the Frontiers—In going from thence to Albany, he met 30 Waggons with Arms and Ammunition, going towards the Lines for the use of the Militia—In Albany he saw a Man of the name of Mollidor a Shop Keeper who had known him before, and informed against him, upon which he was again taken up, and put into Prison on the 12[th] July, from where he made his escape on the night of the 13[th] by sawing the Iron Bars with the spring of a watch, and applying Aqua Fortis, he then went on towards Whitehall. In Albany he saw about Sixteen Hundred Regular Troops under the Command of General Dearborn he also heard that about Four Thousand were expected to join them—On arriving at Whitehall he saw 500 Hundred [*sic*] Militia without Arms embark under the Command of Major Pomeroy for Platsburg, where they expected to be armed—He came through Vergenes to Burlington, where there were Five Hundred Militia and 349 Regular Troops, all armed, and one Troop of about 60 Strong of Light Horse clothed in Scarlet, with Yellow Facings, and one Company of Militia Artillery of about 100 Men with a

Four Pounder and Ammunition &c—In this Place he met his wife's uncle, M[r] Leveck, who informed him that these troops were to march to the Line, but were then waiting for Money—saw M[r] Smith Deputy Paymaster who had just arrived from Albany, and who told his Uncle that he could not get Money—He saw about 20 Canadians who had entered the American service, and who he knew perfectly One of whom was a Joseph Renard, and who now goes by the name of Fox, and whom he recollects to have been in Volunteers at Quebec—He says that there is what is called Benevolent Society consisting of nearly one half the State of New York and One Third of Vermont who have entered into an agreement by a secret oath, never to take up arms except in case of Invasion. Colonel Porter of New Hampshire informed him that that state had entered into the same agreement.

Archives, C. 688, p. 500.

From Baker at Washington to Prevost at ——.

Cipher letter Aug[t] 24[th] 1812.
Anthony St. Jno. Baker, Esq.
Relative to United States.

Washington,
August 24, 1812.

Sir,

I have transmitted to Your Excellency by the Carteret Packet, which will touch at Halifax on her return to England, a duplicate of my letter of the 10 Inst. which was forwarded overland by permission of the American Gov[t], and which was written before the receipt of your letters of the 2 Inst. which did not reach Washington till the 14 Inst.—

Although since M[r] Monroe's return to this City I have had several conversations with him, I have nothing to add to the contents of my letter of the 10[th], relative to the

sentiments and views of this Government. It is definitively resolved that no step of any kind will be taken by them until the news of Mr. Russel's overture arrives.

The Revocation of the orders in Council, the concilatory disposition shown by His Majesty's Government towards the United States, and a knowledge of the pacific advances lately made, have produced the best effects upon the public opinion in this Country. There can be little doubt that the present Administration would not be supported in a continuance of the War except by some of the most violent of the Democratic party. In the Northern and Eastern States in particular the opposition to the war becomes every day more decided 2159, 957, 475, 3802, 4072, 3850, 147, 1061, 1756, 50, 3792, 1488, 492, 1475, 2649, 1080, 3568, 519, 3353, 1946, 4139, 957, 4084, 1948, 1284, 614, 1875, 50, 3966, 3724, 1080, 1791, 345, 93, 147, 3399, 4067, 958, 3212, 1877, 375, 4119, 2408, 95, 2447, 1712, 73, 2556, 1173, 1796, 3969, 3363, 985, 2482, 3586, 195, 687, 3499, 2656, 718, 1905, 958, 2303, 4070, 3586, 195, 3804, 2368, 957, 2218, 3184, 2741, 1225, 2556, 3707, 1284, 932, 1455, 147, 2128, 344, 1714, 718, 164, 2884, 1155, 4183, 4066, 1373, 2665, 718, 2652, 782, 982, 9, 1201, 73, 1182, 4117, 1032.

I have the honor to be
With the greatest respect,
Sir,
Your Excellency's
Most obedient humble Servant
ANTHONY ST. JNO. BAKER.

To His Excy
Sir George Prevost Bart.
&c, &c, &c.

2159 957 „ 475 3802 4072 3850, 147,
I have recd — information that a person in a —

1061, 1756, 50, 3792, 1488, 492, 1475, 2649, 1080,
mid — a m o S. A. lay. —

3568, 519, 3353 1946, 4139, 957, 4084, 1948,
+ a land. — Surveyor — has been, employ

1284, 614, 1875, 50, 3966, 3724, 1080, 1791 345,
(d to draw, a map of the Saint — Law —

93, 147, 3399, 4067, 958, 3212, 1877, 375, 4119,
ren — ce — and adjacent — Country from

2408, 95, 2447 1712, 73, 2556, 1173, 1796 3969
Quebec to the Frontier S — he is now in the U. States

3363, 985, 2482, 3586, 195, 687 3499, 2656, 718, 1905,
— F — — — having complet ed his work

958, 2303 4070, 3586, 195, 3804, 2368 957,
and I send this intelligence in order that if —

2218, 3184, 2741, 1225 2556, 3707, 1284, 932,
he should return to Canada where he is represent ed to be

1455, 147 2128, 344, 1714, 718, 164, 2884, 1155 4183,
well — know n — his return s may be watch

4066, 1373, 2665, 718, 2652 782, 9, 1201
ed to prevent his do ing mischief

Archives, G. 5, p. 233.

From Bathurst, Downing Street, to Prevost at Quebec.

Duplicate
Private &
Confidential

Downing Street
Nov[r] 18—1812

Sir,

As it appears by a Dispatch which I have received from Sir J. C. Sherbrooke that the American Government have commissioned a M[r] Mitchel to act as Agent for Prisoners of War at Halifax, and as Sir John has reason to suspect from the Character & Qualifications of this Gentleman, that he is also Commissioned to communicate to His Government such

information as he may from time to time be able to collect, I take this opportunity of submitting to you whether it might not be expedient to employ some intelligent person in a similar capacity within the United States—In the Event of your deeming it advisable to adopt the example thus afforded by the American Government, you will not fail to communicate your intentions to Sir John Sherbrooke & concert with him the points to which the attention of the British Agent should be principally directed. In the event also of any refusal on the part of the American Government to receive such an Agent, you will not hesitate to adopt a similar Line of Conduct with respect to M[r] Mitchel.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your Most obedient,
Humble Servant
BATHURST

Archives, C. 679, p. 465.

From Sheaffe at Montreal to Brenton at Kingston.

Montreal 19[th] August
1813

Dear Sir,

We are all delighted, as Sir Richard said, and hope that the rest of the business will be like his—No Dragoon since that arrived on Monday an hour or two after ours went off—

Nothing new from below—It is too true that Joel Ackley is lodged in Burlington Gaol as a traitor—I am trying, if not too late, to obtain his escape.

I am, Dear Sir,
Very truly yours
R. H. SHEAFFE

Archives, C. 91, p. 161.

In the Matter of
Joel Ackley—

On a charge of high treason against the United States.—

M^r^ Sandford the District Attorney having by his Consent *in writing* agreed not to oppose any measure that might be adopted for the discharge of the Prisoner, and he having laid in Prison since August 9^th^ 1813 without any Indictment, and a Habeas Corpus having been brought founded on M^r^ Sandford's written Consent, the Prisoner was Accordingly discharged—the written Consent of M^r^ Sandford, and M^r^ Chancellor Kent's opinion thereon is left with Jacob Mancuis Esq^e^ Sheriff of Albany.—

May 30^th^ 1814
(Signed) J. V. N. Yates.
Recorder of Albany.

Archives, C. 686, p. 100.

From Drummond at Niagara Falls to Freer at ——,

Falls of Niagara.
October 25^th^ 1814.

Sir,

I have the honor to acquaint you, for the information of His Excellency, The Commander of the Forces, that I have drawn, a few days since, the Sum of One Hundred Pounds Halifax Currency, from the Commissariat Department, on Account of Secret Service; Receipts for which have been given by my Military Secretary.—

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most Obedient
humble Servant
Gordon Drummond
L^t^ General

Archives, C. 91, p. 162.

(Copy)

The conduct of M^r^ Joel Ackley who acted as Guide to my Brigade on the Expedition to Platsburg was such as met my entire approbation. He being Indefatigable in ascertaining the situation, force, and movements of the Enemy on that occasion.—

(Signed) THO^s^ BRISBANE
Major General

S^t^ Johns
6^th^ April 1815.

Archives, C. 91, p. 163.

This is to Certify all whom it may concern that we the Subscribers have been acquainted with Joel Ackley these many years and ever have considered him as an honest, Sober and industrious Man, a good neighbour, and as one whose Loyalty as a British Subject was unquestionable.—

That although he the said Joel Ackley after residing many years in this Province, moved to Platsburg in the State of New York in the Winter preceeding the last War with the United States—knowing that in the last years of his Residence in this Province he had experienced much adverse fortune which had brought him and his family to a state of extreme indigence we beleive that nothing but the prospect of acquiring a better livelihood for himself and Family induced him to quit the Province.—

That we have reason to believe and feel pursuaded that, during the last War with the United States, he, the said Joel Ackley was employed by the Government of this Province, as a Secret Agent in the United States, and that by the incautiousness of Colonel Murray when Commanding a Detachment of His Majesty's Forces on an excursion or cruise around

Lake Champlain in August 1813. he has suffered several Months in close confinement in the Goal at Albany.—And we candidly declare that from our long acquaintance with the said Joel Ackley, the very indigent State in which his Family has been since he was committed to Prison to this time, we are of opinion that a prediliction for the British Government arisen from a long participation on its benignity and a consciousness of the unjust and unnatural motives which had led to the declaration of the War, in no small measure induced him to embark in so perilous a Service without Stipulations for a larger Remuneration than it appears he has yet received.—

We would not do our feelings justice were we to refrain expressing our earnest wish and confident hope that his Services and sufferings will be duly appreciated and considered by His Majesty's Representative and provisions made for the more comfortable Support of himself and his family.—

March 1816

(Signed) L. Lalanne Not^{y} Pub:
„ Jon^{h} Knap C. Warden
„ Joseph Baker J. P.
„ George Cook – – J. P.
„ Calvin May J. P.
„ Jo^{s} Powell— J. P.
„ J. H. Powell—
„ Nicholas Moore— C. W.
„ Philip Luke L^{t} Col: 4th Batt. E. M.
Philip Reuter— J. P.——

Archives, C. 91, p. 174.

Copy

We the Subscribers do hereby Certify that in the Year 1813 we were residents of the Town of Platsburg in the State of New York, and that we were well acquainted with Joel

Ackley who then resided in the Village of Platsburg with his Family whose character then stood fair with the people in that Country :—and that he was in possession of valuable property and was well established in a Nail Factory, and appeared to be in a fair way of making property.—

We also Certify that in consequence of some of the Inhabitants of the village of Platsburg finding a Plan of the Town of Burlington in the State of Vermont, which plan gave a Description of the Town and the Situation of the American Army at that place—The said plan was addressed to Colonel Murray and was said to have droped out of Colonel Murray's pocket, at the time he took possession of, and Burnt the Public Stores in the Town of Platsburg—then he the said Joel Ackley was arrested for high Treason and committed to Albany Goal on the 9th day of August Eighteen Hundred and thirteen where he remained till the Spring Following, in consequence of which his family was harrassed about and distressed and sacrificing property, whereby we the undersigned Estimate his Losses and Sufferings to be very great.—

Montreal March 19th 1816.

(Signed) Thos. Woodward, Merchant
„ Peter B. Bidle
Merchant—

Archives, C. 91, p. 203.

From Bathurst in Downing Street to Drummond at——.

Downing Street 19th June
1816

Sir,

In reply to your Dispatch No 116 of 11th April last, I am induced on a full Consideration of the Claims of Joel Ackley

as stated by you to authorize you to make to him a payment on Account of his Services equal to the difference between £500 Currency & the sum which he has already received, placing the amount of the same to the Accounts of Secret Service.

I am, Sir,
Your most Obedient
Humble Servant,
BATHURST

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Brock, Sir Isaac (1769–1812). Born in Guernsey, was the eighth son of John and Elizabeth Brock. He entered the army as an ensign in the 8th or King's Regt. in 1785 and purchased his lieutenancy in 1790. In 1791 he exchanged into the 49th Regt. He served with his regiment in the West Indies, the Netherlands, the Baltic and in Canada. In 1805 he returned home on leave and in 1806 rejoined his regiment. After commanding for some time at Quebec, he was sent in 1810 to Upper Canada to assume command of the troops, subsequently combining with it the duties of civil administrator as provisional lieutenant governor of the province. Here his energetic example, the confidence reposed in him by the inhabitants and the ascendency he possessed over the Indian tribes proved of the highest value. He was in command of Upper Canada when war was declared; defeated Gen. Hull at Detroit and made him prisoner with the whole of his army. For the judgment, skill, and courage displayed by him in this attack he was gazetted a K.C.B. He commanded at Queenston Heights, where he was killed on 13 Oct., 1812. He was a gallant soldier and a capable civil administrator

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DRUMMOND, SIR GORDON (1771–1854). Born at Quebec, son of Colin Drummond. Entered the army in 1789 and became Lt.-Col. of the 8th or King's Regt. in 1794. Saw service in the Netherlands and Egypt and during the years 1808–1811 served on the staff in Canada. In 1813 he was again sent to Canada second-in-command to Sir George Prevost and in the same year was appointed President and Administrator of U.C. His vigorous prosecution of the war inspired confidence in the troops and inhabitants and changed the tide of victory to the British forces. In July 1814 he captured Niagara and destroyed enemy depôts at Buffalo, Black Rock and Lewiston and in November occupied Fort Erie. He was appointed administrator of L.C. in 1815, and at his own request returned to England in 1816. In recognition of his services during the war he was gazetted a K.C.B.

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Hull, William (1753–1825). Born in Derby, Conn. He was called to the bar in 1775 and served with distinction in the Revolutionary War. In 1805 he was appointed governor of Michigan and in 1812 commander of the North-western Army of the United

States. He surrendered Detroit and his whole army to General Brock, 16 Aug., 1812; was sent to Montreal as a prisoner of war and later released on parole. For this action he was tried by Court-martial and sentenced to be shot. Sentence was remitted. He died at Newton, Mass.

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Prevost, Sir George (1767–1816). Was the eldest son of Augustin Prevost, a native of Geneva holding a commission as major-general in the British Army. He entered the army, and at the age of twenty-three held the rank of major. In 1798 he was promoted brigadier-general and appointed military governor of St. Lucia; in 1805 promoted major-general and created a baronet; in 1808 appointed lieutenant-governor and commander-in-chief in Nova Scotia; in 1811 assumed office as governor-in-chief and commander of the forces in British North America. He rendered important service in the defence of Canada in the war of 1812–1814, but was unsuccessful in his operations in the invasion of New York State, being severely defeated at the battle of Plattsburg, 11 Sept., 1814. In 1815 he returned to England, where he died the following year

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Rottenburg, Francis, Baron de. Was promoted major, Hompesch's Hussars, in 1795, lieutenant-colonel of the 60th Foot in 1797, and colonel in 1805. He served in Ireland, was present at the capture of Surinam and took part in the Walcheren expedition. In 1808 promoted brigadier-general and in 1810 took command of the garrison at Quebec with the rank of major-general. He commanded the Montreal District, 1812, Upper Canada, 1813, and the Left Division of the army, 1813–14. He acted as administrator of Lower Canada on three occasions in 1813–14 and administered the government of Upper Canada from 19 June to 13 Dec., 1813. Died at Portsmouth, England, 24 April, 1832

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SALABERRY, CHARLES MICHEL D'IRUMBERRY DE (1778–1829). Born at Beauport, near Quebec. He entered the British Army and served for eleven years under General Robert Prescott. In 1794 he took part in the capture of Martinique, in 1809 in the Walcheren expedition, and in 1811 was appointed major and aide-de-camp to General de Rottenburg. He was promoted lieutenant-colonel in 1812 and in the same year raised the corps of Canadian Voltigeurs in Lower Canada. He served as commander of this corps during the war, and on 26 Oct., 1813, defeated the American forces under General Hampton at the battle of Chateauguay ; for these services made a C.B. Elected member of the Legislative Assembly in 1818

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Brownstown and Maguagua where he was wounded. In 1812 was given the rank of brigadier-general and in 1813 was killed, while leading his warriors at the battle of Moraviantown. Brock stated, "A more sagacious or a more gallant warrior does not, I believe, exist. He was the admiration of everyone who conversed with him"

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VINCENT, JOHN (1765–1848). Born in England. Entered the army as an ensign in 1781 ; promoted lieutenant the following year ; captain 49th, 1786 ; major 1795 ; lieutenant-colonel 1811 ; brigadier-general 8th Feb., 1813 ; major-general 4th June, 1813 ; lieutenant-general 27 May, 1825. He took part in the capture of St. Domingo in the West Indies, and in the expedition to Copenhagen. Served with distinction during the

war of 1812. Commanded at Kingston 1812 and at Montreal 1814; present at Fort George and Stoney Creek. He died at London

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YEO, SIR JAMES LUCAS (1782–1818), Commodore, son of James Yeo. Entered the navy in 1793 and promoted lieutenant in 1797. He was present at seige of Genoa and at Muros Bay, where he assisted in the capture of the *Confiance*, a French privateer, which he afterwards commanded. In 1805 he was commissioned as a commander and in 1807 was promoted to the rank of captain. He captured Cayenne in 1809 and served in the West Indies in 1811. Arrived at Quebec, May, 1813, to take over command on the Lakes; captured Oswego, 1814. He had many differences with Prevost and after the catastrophe on Lake Champlain preferred distinct charges of gross neglect against him. On his return to England in 1815 he was appointed Commander-in-chief, West Coast of Africa

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